

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 377--80th Congress

Chapter 508--1st Session

H. R. 2181

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 377 1

Index and Summary of History on H. R. 2181 1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 377

VETERANS' FARM BENEFITS. Amends several Veterans' Regulations so as to authorize educational and training benefits for institutional on-farm training courses for veterans.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2181

February 24, 1947	H. R. 2170 was introduced by Rep. Johnson and was referred to the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
February 24, 1947	H. R. 2181 was introduced by Rep. Wheeler and was referred to the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Print of the bill as introduced.
February 28, 1947	H. R. 2317 was introduced by Rep. Meyer and was referred to the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Print of the bill as introduced. (Similar bill).
April 30, 1947	House Committee reported H. R. 2181 with amendments. House Report 327. Print of the bill as reported.
May 12, 1947	H. R. 2181 was discussed in the House and passed as reported.
May 13, 1947	H. R. 2181 was referred to the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Print of the bill as referred.
May 15, 1947	Amendment proposed by Senator Lodge to H. R. 2181. Print of the amendment.
June 9, 1947	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2181.
July 18, 1947	Senate Committee reported H. R. 2181 with amendments. Senate Report 582. Print of the bill as reported.
July 23, 1947	H. R. 2181 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
July 24, 1947	H. R. 2181 discussed in the Senate and passed over.
July 25, 1947	H. R. 2181 passed the Senate as reported.
July 26, 1947	House concurred in the Senate amendments.
August 6, 1947	Approved. Public Law 377.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2170

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1947

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Num-
4 bered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out
5 “(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining train-
6 ing)” and by inserting in lieu thereof “(including appren-
7 ticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm
8 training)”.

9 SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
10 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
11 out “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or

1 training institution” and by inserting in lieu thereof “The
2 Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institu-
3 tion (including the institution offering institutional on-farm
4 training) ”.

5 SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
6 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
7 out “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this
8 part” and by inserting in lieu thereof “While enrolled in and
9 pursuing a course under this part (including an institutional
10 on-farm training course) ”.

11 SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
12 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding
13 at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

14 “(c) As used in this part the term ‘institutional on-
15 farm training’ shall include any course of instruction ap-
16 proved by the appropriate agency of the State or the
17 Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course, com-
18 bines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and
19 related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and
20 of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or
21 training institution with (2) supervised work experience
22 on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be ap-
23 proved, such a course shall be developed with due con-
24 sideration to the size and character of the farm on which
25 the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience

1 and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for
2 which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing,
3 marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food
4 conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the
5 keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall,
6 in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the
7 following:

8 "1. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of
9 his course on a farm under his own control—

10 "a. He shall receive not less than one hundred
11 hours of individual instruction per year, not less than
12 fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at
13 least two visits by the instructor to such farm each
14 month). Such individual instruction shall be given by
15 the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional
16 instruction and shall include instruction and home-study
17 assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories,
18 and statements showing the production, use on the farm,
19 and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products.

20 "b. He shall be assured of control of such farm
21 (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement,
22 or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of
23 his course.

24 "c. Such farm shall be of a size and character which
25 (1) together with the institutional part of the course,

1 will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit
2 instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm
3 of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and
4 (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such
5 farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satis-
6 factory income under normal conditions.

7 “2. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of
8 his course as the employee of another—

9 “a. He shall receive, on his employer’s farm, not less
10 than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with
11 at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each
12 month). Such individual instruction shall be given by
13 the instructor responsible for the veterans’ institutional
14 instruction.

15 “b. His employer’s farm shall be of a size and char-
16 acter which (1) together with the institutional part of
17 the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and
18 (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the man-
19 agement of a farm of the type for which the veteran is
20 being trained.

21 “c. His employer shall agree to instruct him in
22 various aspects of farm management in accordance with
23 the training schedule developed for the veteran by his
24 instructor, working in cooperation with his employer.
25 If it is found that any approved course of institutional

1 on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements
2 of this paragraph, the Veterans' Administration shall
3 cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such
4 withdrawal of approval."

5 SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take
6 effect on the first day of the calendar month
7 following the month in which this Act is enacted. Until
8 such effective date, the practices of the Veterans' Admin-
9 istration as to institutional on-farm training in effect on
10 the date of the enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for
veterans.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma

FEBRUARY 24, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2181

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1947

Mr. WHEELER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation
4 Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out
5 “(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining train-
6 *ing)”* and by inserting in lieu thereof “(including appren-
7 *ticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm*
8 *training)”*.

9 SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
10 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
11 out “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or train-

1 ing institution” and by inserting in lieu thereof “The Ad-
2 ministrator shall pay to the educational or training institution
3 (including the institution offering institutional on-farm
4 training) ”.

5 SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
6 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
7 out “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part”
8 and by inserting in lieu thereof “While enrolled in and pur-
9 suing a course under this part (including an institutional
10 on-farm training course) ”.

11 SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
12 lation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding
13 at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

14 “(c) As used in this part the term ‘institutional on-
15 farm training’ shall include any course of instruction approved
16 by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator
17 which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1)
18 organized group instruction in agricultural and related sub-
19 jects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least
20 eight hours each month) at an educational or training insti-
21 tution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or
22 other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a
23 course shall be developed with due consideration to the size
24 and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive
25 his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran,

1 in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency
2 in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conser-
3 vation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm
4 management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.
5 Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of
6 either of the following:

7 “1. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of
8 his course on a farm under his own control—

9 “a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours
10 of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty
11 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two
12 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
13 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
14 responsible for the veteran’s institutional instruction and
15 shall include instruction and home-study assignments in
16 the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements
17 showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of
18 crops, livestock, and livestock products;

19 “b. he shall be assured of control of such farm
20 (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement,
21 or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of
22 his course; and

23 “c. such farm shall be of a size and character which
24 (1) together with the institutional part of the course, will
25 occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit

1 instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm
2 of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and
3 (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such
4 farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satis-
5 factory income under normal conditions.

6 "2. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of
7 his course as the employee of another—

8 "a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not
9 less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year
10 (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm
11 each month). Such individual instruction shall be given
12 by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional
13 instruction;

14 "b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and char-
15 acter which (1) together with the institutional part of
16 the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and
17 (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the
18 management of a farm of the type for which the veteran
19 is being trained; and

20 "c. His employer shall agree to instruct him in
21 various aspects of farm management in accordance with
22 the training schedule developed for the veteran by his
23 instructor, working in cooperation with his employer.
24 If it is found that any approved course of institutional
25 on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements

1 of this paragraph, the Veterans' Administration shall
2 cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of
3 such withdrawal of approval."

4 SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take
5 effect on the first day of the calendar month
6 following the month in which this Act is enacted. Until
7 such effective date, the practices of the Veterans' Admin-
8 istration as to institutional on-farm training in effect on the
9 date of the enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2181

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for
veterans.

By Mr. WHEELER

FEBRUARY 24, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2317

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 28, 1947

Mr. MEYER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation
4 Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out
5 “(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining train-
6 *ing)”* and by inserting in lieu thereof “(including ap-
7 *prenticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm*
8 *training)”*.

9 SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
10 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
11 out “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or

1 training institution” and by inserting in lieu thereof “The
2 Administrator shall pay to the educational or training insti-
3 tution (including the institution offering institutional on-
4 farm training) ”.

5 SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
6 lation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
7 out “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this
8 part” and by inserting in lieu thereof “While enrolled in
9 and pursuing a course under this part (including an insti-
10 tutional on-farm training course) ”.

11 SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
12 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding
13 at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

14 “(c) As used in this part the term ‘institutional on-farm
15 training’ shall include any course of instruction approved by
16 the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator
17 which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organ-
18 ized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of
19 at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight
20 hours each month) at an educational or training institution,
21 with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other
22 agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course
23 shall be developed with due consideration to the size and
24 character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his
25 supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran,

1 in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency
2 in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, con-
3 servation of resources, food conservation, farm financing,
4 farm management, and the keeping of farm and home ac-
5 counts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the require-
6 ments of either of the following:

7 “1. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of
8 his course on a farm under his own control—

9 “a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours
10 of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty
11 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two
12 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
13 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
14 responsible for the veteran’s institutional instruction and
15 shall include instruction and home-study assignments in
16 the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements
17 showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of
18 crops, livestock, and livestock products;

19 “b. he shall be assured of control of such farm
20 (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement,
21 or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his
22 course; and

23 “c. such farm shall be of a size and character which,
24 (1) together with the institutional part of the course,
25 will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit

1 instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm
2 of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and
3 (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such
4 farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satis-
5 factory income under normal conditions.

6 “2. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of
7 his course as the employee of another—

8 “a. he shall receive, on his employer’s farm, not less
9 than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with
10 at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each
11 month). Such individual instruction shall be given by
12 the instructor responsible for the veteran’s institutional
13 instruction;

14 “b. his employer’s farm shall be of a size and char-
15 acter which, (1) together with the institutional part of
16 the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and
17 (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the manage-
18 ment of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being
19 trained; and

20 “c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in
21 various aspects of farm management in accordance with
22 the training schedule developed for the veteran by his
23 instructor, working in cooperation with his employer.
24 If it is found that any approved course of institutional
25 on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements

1 of this paragraph, the Veterans' Administration shall
2 cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of
3 such withdrawal of approval."

4 SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take
5 effect on the first day of the ———— calendar month
6 following the month in which this Act is enacted. Until
7 such effective date, the practices of the Veterans' Adminis-
8 tration as to institutional on-farm training in effect on the
9 date of the enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2317

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for
veterans.

By Mr. MEYER

FEBRUARY 28, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 1, 1947
For actions of April 30, 1947
80th-1st, No. 81

CONTENTS

Appropriations.....	2	Foreign affairs.....	1,17,19	Prices, control.....	15
Education.....	4,18	Housing.....	3,14	Property, surplus.....	11
Electrification.....	5	Labor.....	10	Reports.....	11
Farm program.....	19	Land, reclamation...5,9,16		Taxation.....	16
Fertilizers.....	12	Minerals.....	7	Textiles.....	11
Food inspection.....	13	Personnel.....	6,8	Veterans benefits...4,6,14	

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill for relief in war-devastated areas. House agreed to conference report on 1st deficiency appropriation bill, which includes various USDA items; agreed to compromise tree-insect item. House debated bill to remove certain housing-materials controls. House committee reported bill to provide for institutional on-farm training.

HOUSE

1. FOREIGN RELIEF. Passed, 333-66, with amendments H. J. Res. 153, to provide for relief of war-devastated areas (pp. 4420-2). Agreed, 225-165, to an amendment by Rep. Jonkman, Mich., to reduce the appropriation authorization from \$350,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Agreed, 324-75, to an amendment by Reps. Colmer, Miss., and Mundt, S. Dak., to require relief going to Soviet-dominated countries to be strictly supervised. Under the bill, relief would be limited to food, medical supplies, materials for clothing, fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and seed.
2. FIRST-DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 2849 (pp. 4460-2). The conferees included \$282,500 for control of tree-insect epidemics, instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the House and \$315,000 as proposed by the Senate, and eliminated language proposed by the House to restrict the area in which the appropriation could be spent. For other items of interest to this Department, see Digest 74. The Senate has not yet received the conference report on this bill.
3. HOUSING. Began debate on H. R. 3203, to remove certain controls over housing materials and to continue rent control (pp. 4423-60).
4. VETERANS' TRAINING. The Veterans' Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 2181, to include "institutional on-farm training" in the education and training program for veterans (H. Rept. 327)(p. 4471).
5. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Horan, Wash., spoke against cuts in the Interior Department appropriations for reclamation and power development (pp. 4466-70).
6. PERSONNEL; VETERANS' BENEFITS. H.R. 966, as reported (see Digest 78), amends Sec. 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act by providing that it shall be mandatory

for administrative officers in the executive departments and agencies of the Government to take such corrective action as the Commission finally recommends after an appeal is taken by a preference eligible from a decision of the Department or agency to discharge, suspend for more than 30 days, furlough without pay, or reduce in rank or compensation any such preference eligible.

7. MINERALS. H.R. 2455, as reported (see Digest 78), the proposed "National Minerals Development and Conservation Act of 1947", creates a National Minerals Resources Division in the Interior Department, to plan and recommend an over-all minerals program to integrate activities and functions of various Government agencies concerned with mineral policies; transfers to the new Division the functions of the Office of Price Plan for Copper, Lead, and Zinc; makes development and conservation payments mandatory (to producers who wish to apply) under specific conditions for copper, lead, and zinc, and at the discretion of the Director for other newly mined ores, acceptance of benefits being optional with the producer; sets a top limit at which conservation payments may be made, with exceptions, as determined by the Director, in cases where the necessity for stimulation of exploration or for production of a particular metal or mineral becomes urgent for the national defense; provides for reimbursement at current market prices for metals, minerals, and ores which are placed in the national stockpiles; and authorizes RFC to spend up to \$80,000,000 in any one year for conservation payments, limiting such disbursement to five years.

SENATE

8. OMNIBUS RETIREMENT BILL. S. 637, as reported (see Digest 78), provides for mandatory retirement at age 70 for employees with 10 or more years' service; eliminates the tontine charge; reduces to 3% interest on money paid into the retirement fund; provides optional retirement at 55 years of age for employees with more than 10 years' service at a 6% reduction per year for each year under 60; removes the 35-year limit in computation with no limit on service that may be credited; provides special retirement option for employees involuntarily released, through no fault of their own, after 25 or more years of service at a 3% reduction in pension for each year under 60; provides an option for employees retired voluntarily after more than 25 years of service at a 6% reduction in pension for each year under 60; provides an option for employees involuntarily separated after 5 years of service - employee could leave contribution in fund and receive a full pension at 62, or withdraw his contribution and receive a reduced pension at 62 based on 1% of his annual salary for each year of service; provides an option for employees who voluntarily separate after more than 10 years' service - employee could leave contributions in fund and receive full pension at 65 or withdraw his contributions and receive reduced pension at 65 based on 1% of annual salary for each year of service; authorizes mandatory rebate of moneys paid into the retirement fund to employees involuntarily separated after less than five years and to employees voluntarily separated after less than 10 years of service; increases pensions \$300 per year or 25%, whichever is less, for those already retired; and provides for survivorship benefits both for those already retired and those who retire in the future.

9. RECLAMATION. Sen. Taft, Ohio, spoke in favor of reclamation projects and stated that the Interior Appropriation "bill passed by the House makes possible the largest reclamation project we have had in any year, and that particular projects of an urgent nature will be given further consideration" (pp. 4379-80).

Sens. Bridges (N.H.), Robertson (Wyo.), O'Mahoney (Wyo.), and others discussed the reclamation program and its relation to the program for reducing Government expenditures (pp. 4380-7).

10. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 4379, 4387-92,

RELATING TO INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

APRIL 30, 1947.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2181]

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2181), relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, having considered the same with hearings relative thereto in full and subcommittee, report favorably thereon, with amendments, and recommend that the bill, as amended, do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 3, line 7, strike the words "the noninstitutional".

Page 3, line 24, strike the word "institutional" and insert in lieu thereof the words "group instruction".

Page 4, line 6, strike the words "the noninstitutional".

Page 4, line 15, strike the word "institutional" and insert in lieu thereof the words "group instruction".

Page 5, line 1, strike the word "paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Act".

Page 5, line 5, before the word "calendar", insert the word "first".

EFFECTS OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to enact into law standards controlling institutional on-farm training and to insure treatment of courses complying with such standards as full-time institutional courses. The bill provides necessary amendments to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to accomplish the foregoing purpose. As the act is now written it is possible to apply restrictive interpretation resulting in payment of fractional parts of monthly subsistence allowance. The Veterans' Administration in 1946 issued an instruction to effectuate such restrictive interpretation and soon thereafter rescinded it because of the criticism which resulted. The procedure

since such rescission is similar to that provided by this bill. Your committee feel that the Congress should clarify the intent of the act by enacting this bill. By doing this there will be no possibility of returning to the restrictive interpretation, and the farm-training program will continue unhampered. Veterans of World War II are entitled to encouragement to become farmers or better farmers and to the assurance that they will continue to receive the benefits which the Congress intends for them. The bill, as stated, provides ample standards and other provisions to control the program.

RAMSEYER RULE

In accordance with the provisions of clause 2a, rule XIII, House of Representatives, the changes made in existing law by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no changes are proposed is shown in roman):

Paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended: 4. From time to time the Administrator shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State a list of the educational and training institutions (including industrial establishments), within such jurisdiction, which are qualified and equipped to furnish education or training (including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining *and institutional on-farm training*), which institutions, together with such additional ones as may be recognized and approved by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified and approved to furnish education or training to such persons as shall enroll under this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, whenever possible, the Administrator shall utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of one year's duration or more.

Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended:

5. The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution[.] (including the institution offering *institutional on-farm training*) for each person enrolled in full-time or part-time course of education or training, the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel, as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution: *Provided*, That in no event shall such payments, with respect to any person, exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year unless the veteran elects to have such customary charges paid in excess of such limitation, in which event there shall be charged against his period of eligibility the proportion of an ordinary school year which such excess bears to \$500: *Provided further*, That no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job: *And provided further*, That any institution may apply to the Administrator for an adjustment of tuition and the Administrator, if he finds that the customary tuition charges are insufficient to permit the institution to furnish education or training to eligible veterans, or inadequate compensation therefor, may provide for the payment of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction; and may in like manner readjust such payments from time to time.

Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended:

6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part[,] (including an *institutional on-farm training course*) such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$65 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$90 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year.

Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended:

11. (a) As used in this part, the term "educational or training institutions" shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public Law Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training.

(b) As used in this part the term "Other training on the job" shall include courses offered by establishments approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator whenever such courses of training on the job are furnished in accordance with the following provisions:

1. Any establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program will be required to submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written application setting forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the training program will include the following:

a. Title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.

b. Length of the training period.

c. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.

d. Wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the training program, at each successive step in the program, and at the completion of training.

e. Entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained.

f. Number of hours of supplemental instructions required.

2. The appropriate approving agency of the State or the Administrator may approve the application of the establishment when such establishment is found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

a. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

b. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

c. The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turn-over.

d. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a learner in the same job and who is not a veteran and are in conformity with State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.

e. The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training.

f. The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the establishment and other establishments in the community to provide the trainee with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

g. Provision is made for related instruction for the individual veteran who may need it.

h. There is in the establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

i. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective and a periodic report showing the conduct and progress made in the course of training on the job will be provided for the Veterans' Administration.

j. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him and his training period shortened accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to a veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

k. A copy of the training program as approved by the State agency is provided to the veteran and to the Veterans' Administration by the employer.

l. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

3. The Veterans' Administration is not authorized to award the benefits under this part, if it is found by the Administrator that the course of apprentice training or other training on the job fails to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

(c) As used in this part the term "institutional on-farm training" shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

1. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course on a farm under his own control—

a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

b. he shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

c. such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

2. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course as the employee of another—

a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained; and

c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this paragraph, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal of approval.

Subparagraph (c) to paragraph 11, part VIII, Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as added by section 4 of the bill, is shown with amendments as reported by the committee as follows:

(c) As used in this part the term "institutional on-farm training" shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the

Administrator, which when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

1. If the veteran performs [the noninstitutional] part of his course on a farm under his own control—

a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

b. he shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

c. such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the [institutional] *group instruction* part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veterans, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

2. If the veteran performs [the noninstitutional] part of his course as the employee of another—

a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the [institutional] *group instruction* part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained; and

c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this [paragraph] *Act*, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal of approval.



80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2181

[Report No. 327]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 24, 1947

Mr. WHEELER introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

APRIL 30, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation
4 Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out
5 “(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining train-
6 ing)” and by inserting in lieu thereof “(including appren-
7 ticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm
8 training)”.

9 SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
10 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking

1 out “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or train-
2 ing institution” and by inserting in lieu thereof “The Ad-
3 ministrator shall pay to the educational or training institution
4 (including the institution offering institutional on-farm
5 training) ”.

6 SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
7 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
8 out “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part”
9 and by inserting in lieu thereof “While enrolled in and pur-
10 suing a course under this part (including an institutional
11 on-farm training course) ”.

12 SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
13 lation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding
14 at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

15 “(c) As used in this part the term ‘institutional on-
16 farm training’ shall include any course of instruction approved
17 by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator
18 which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1)
19 organized group instruction in agricultural and related sub-
20 jects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least
21 eight hours each month) at an educational or training insti-
22 tution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or
23 other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a
24 course shall be developed with due consideration to the size
25 and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive

1 his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran,
 2 in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency
 3 in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conser-
 4 vation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm
 5 management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts.
 6 Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of
 7 either of the following:

8 “1. If the veteran performs ~~the noninstitutional~~ part of
 9 his course on a farm under his own control—

10 “a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours
 11 of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty
 12 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two
 13 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
 14 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
 15 responsible for the veteran’s institutional instruction and
 16 shall include instruction and home-study assignments in
 17 the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements
 18 showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of
 19 crops, livestock, and livestock products;

20 “b. he shall be assured of control of such farm
 21 (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement,
 22 or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of
 23 his course; and

24 “c. such farm shall be of a size and character which
 25 (1) together with the ~~institutional~~ *group instruction*

1 part of the course, will occupy the full time of the vet-
2 eran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the
3 management of a farm of the type for which the veteran
4 is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to
5 continue operating such farm at the close of his course,
6 will assure him a satisfactory income under normal
7 conditions.

8 “2. If the veteran performs ~~the noninstitutional~~ part of
9 his course as the employee of another—

10 “a. he shall receive, on his employer’s farm, not
11 less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year
12 (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm
13 each month). Such individual instruction shall be given
14 by the instructor responsible for the veteran’s institutional
15 instruction;

16 “b. his employer’s farm shall be of a size and char-
17 acter which (1) together with the ~~institutional~~ *group*
18 *instruction* part of the course, will occupy the full time
19 of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all
20 aspects of the management of a farm of the type for
21 which the veteran is being trained; and

22 “c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in
23 various aspects of farm management in accordance with
24 the training schedule developed for the veteran by his
25 instructor, working in cooperation with his employer.

1 If it is found that any approved course of institutional
2 on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements
3 of this ~~paragraph~~ *Act*, the Veterans' Administration shall
4 cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of
5 such withdrawal of approval."

6 SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take
7 effect on the first day of the *first* calendar month following
8 the month in which this Act is enacted. Until such effective
9 date, the practices of the Veterans' Administration as to
10 institutional on-farm training in effect on the date of the
11 enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 2181

[Report No. 327]

A BILL

Relating to institutional on-farm training for
veterans.

By Mr. WHEELER

FEBRUARY 24, 1947

Referred to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs

APRIL 30, 1947

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

624. A letter from the Chairman, the Textile Foundation, transmitting the annual report of the Textile Foundation for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1946; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

625. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944; to the Committee on Armed Services.

626. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the eleventh quarterly progress report of the Office of Contract Settlement; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

627. A letter from the Administrator, War Assets Administration, transmitting the progress report for the first quarter of 1947; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

628. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize relief of the Chief Disbursing Officer, Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

629. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a revised estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year 1948 amounting to a decrease of \$1,010,000 for the Housing Expediter (H. Doc. No. 228); to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

630. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States transmitting report on the survey of the accounting system of the Federal Public Housing Authority for the years ended June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 229); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H. R. 2181. A bill relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans; with amendments (Rept. No. 327). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROPHY:

H. R. 3264. A bill to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, approved December 20, 1944, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 3265. A bill to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, relating to actions for civil liabilities for violation of the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FARRINGTON:

H. R. 3266. A bill to authorize the issuance of certain public improvement bonds by the

Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 3267. A bill to provide for the construction of a country home for the President in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. R. 3268. A bill to repeal section 13b of the Federal Reserve Act, to amend section 13 of the said act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HORAN:

H. R. 3269. A bill to fix the amount of an annual payment by the United States to the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MCCORMACK (by request):

H. R. 3270. A bill relating to the promotion of certain officers and former officers of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. KEE:

H. R. 3271. A bill to provide for reimbursing Summers County, W. Va., for the loss of tax revenue by reason of the acquisition of land by the United States for the Bluestone Reservoir project; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DOLLIVER:

H. R. 3272. A bill relating to the computation of length of service, for promotion purposes of certain employees who are transferred from one position to another within the postal service; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 3273. A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to provide for the exploration, investigation, development, and maintenance of the fishing resources and the development of the high-seas fishing industry of the Territories and island possession of the United States in the tropical and subtropical Pacific Ocean and intervening seas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HEFFERNAN:

H. R. 3274. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Dowd; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. R. 3275. A bill to confer a classified civil-service status upon certain special-delivery messengers in the post office at Minneapolis, Minn.; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. KLEIN:

H. R. 3276. A bill for the relief of Benedict Kleitsch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARCANTONIO:

H. R. 3277. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Maurice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

405. By Mr. HARLESS of Arizona: Petition of the Arizona State Legislature, relating to lasting peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

406. Also, petition of the Arizona State Legislature, requesting Congress to support certain legislation beneficial to veterans and others; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

407. Also, petition of the Arizona State Legislature, requesting Congress to create the Petrified Forest National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands.

408. By Mr. MURDOCK: Petition of the State Legislature of Arizona, relating to lasting world peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

409. Also, petition of the State Legislature of Arizona, requesting Congress to create the Petrified Forest National Park; to the Committee on Public Lands.

410. Also, memorial of the State Legislature of Arizona, pertaining to legislation beneficial to veterans and others; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

411. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives in the State of Maine to the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, United States Secretary of Agriculture, petitioning against the order of April 9 for further reduction in milk prices because of the increase in cost of milk production due to advances in feed prices in the State; to the Committee on Agriculture.

412. By Mr. THOMASON: Petition of El Paso Post, No. 36, American Legion, urging that Public, 663, Seventy-ninth Congress, be amended to extend the time in which veterans who have lost their limbs may apply for an automobile to be furnished them by the Government; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

413. By Mr. WOLCOTT: Petition of 24 residents of St. Clair County, Mich., expressing interest in proposed legislation which seeks to prohibit the transportation of alcoholic-beverage advertising in interstate commerce and over the radio; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

414. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Tulsa County Bar Association, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to endorsement of H. R. 1639; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

415. Also, petition of the board of trustees of the National Petroleum Association, petitioning consideration of their resolutions with reference to taxation of cooperatives, taxation of reclaimed oil, and taxation of lubricating oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE

Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued
For actions of

May 13, 1947
May 12, 1947
80th-1st, No. 89

CONTENTS

Accounting.....	3	Labor.....	17	Potatoes.....	40
Appropriations.....	9,15,24	Lands.....	6,20,28,31,53	Prices, farm.....	35
Assistant secretaries.....	23	Lands, reclamation.....	38	Prices, support.....	13,27
Claims.....	19	Law, revision.....	5	Research.....	51
Dairy industry.....	13,27,37	Loans, farm.....	29	Roads.....	4,46
Economy.....	14	Lobbying.....	12	Small business.....	41
Education.....	2,54	Marketing.....	1,30	Strategic materials.....	44
Farm program.....	25,32	Minerals.....	20	Sugar.....	34
Fertilizers.....	26,33	Nomination.....	21	Territories and pos- sessions.....	47
Fisheries.....	43	Organization, executive.....	45	Textiles.....	49
Flood control.....	39	Paper shortage.....	41	Tobacco.....	7
Foreign affairs.....	14,16,36,52	Payments in lieu of taxes.....	22	Transportation.....	6,11,48
Health.....	54	Peanuts.....	30	Veterans' benefits.....	2,8,18,29
Housing.....	18,50	Personnel.....	8,11,15,19	Wool.....	10
Insect control.....	1	Postal service.....	42		

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed bill to regulate marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weedkillers, etc. Rep. Murray discussed wool bill. Rep. Flannagan introduced national-fertilizer-policy bill. Rep. Cunningham introduced bill to provide "more adequate and effective farm-loan benefits" for veterans. Rep. Murray criticized USDA's handling of dairy price supports.

HOUSE

- 1. MARKETING.** Passed as reported H. R. 1237, to regulate the marketing of insecticides, rodenticides, weed killers, etc. (pp. 5182-6).
- 2. VETERANS' TRAINING.** Passed as reported H. R. 2181, to include "institutional on-farm training" in the education and training program for veterans (pp. 5188-90). (The Congressional Record does not make it clear that this bill was passed, but the "Daily Digest" says it was.)
- 3. ACCOUNTING.** Passed without amendment S. 273, which provides that, effective 3 years after enactment, the monthly and quarterly account of any disbursing, accountable, or certifying officer shall be settled by GAO within 3 years from the date of receipt of the complete account by GAO, except during a war emergency (pp. 5177-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
- 4. ROADS.** Passed without amendment H. R. 1874, to amend the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944 so as to provide for extending the period of availability of the post-war highway funds from 1 year to 2 years after the close of the fiscal year, for which the appropriations are authorized (pp. 5180-1).
- 5. CODIFICATION OF LAWS.** Passed several bills to enact titles of the U. S. C. into positive law, as follows: H. R. 1565, title 1, "General Provisions"; H. R. 1566, title 4, "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States"; H. R. 1567, title 6, "Official and Penal Bonds"; H. R. 2083, title 17, "Copyrights" (pp. 5162-76).
- 6. INVESTIGATIONS.** Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 93, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction, and H. Res. 153, continuing authority for a transportation investigation by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee (pp. 5190-1).

7. TOBACCO QUOTAS. On objections of Reps. Rich, Mason, and Smith of Ohio, passed over H. J. Res. 152, providing for marketing quotas on Va. sun-cured tobacco (p. 5160).
8. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. At the Request of Rep. Cole of N. Y., passed over H. R. 966, to make it mandatory for an administrative officer to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals made by preference eligibles (p. 5187).
9. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 2700 (p. 5151). Senate conferees were appointed May 5.
10. WOOL PROGRAM. Rep. Murray, Wis., gave a list of questions and answers regarding the wool bill, S. 814 (pp. 5191-4).
11. STATION TRANSFERS. Received from the War Department proposed legislation to validate payments heretofore made by U. S. disbursing officers covering the cost of shipment of household effects of civilian employees. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 5194.)
12. LOBBYING. Received the first 1947 quarterly report listing registration of lobbyists under the Lobbying Act of 1946 (pp. 5195-239).
13. MILK PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized USDA's handling of dairy price supports (pp. 5154-5).
14. ECONOMY. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., suggested increased appropriations as a way in which to stop loans to foreign countries (p. 5155).
15. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President (May 9) supplemental appropriation estimates of \$16,160,000 for CSC and \$8,740,000 for FBI, to carry out the administration of the employees loyalty program in the Executive Branch (H.Doc. 242). To Appropriations Committee.

SENATE

16. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sens. Vandenberg, Capper, Wiley, Connally, and George were appointed conferees on S. 938, the Greek-Turkish aid bill (pp. 5127-8). House conferees not yet appointed.
17. LABOR. Continued debate on S. 1126, the labor-management bill (pp. 5117-27, 5128-50). During the debate Sen. Pepper, Fla., stated that "The farmer should be opposing the pending legislation" and discussed the farmer-worker relationship (p. 5122).
18. VETERANS' HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1154, to amend the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act, 1946, so as to decrease the limitation on amounts used for premium payments for increasing materials supplies for the program (S.Rept. 162) (p. 5113).
19. CLAIMS; PERSONNEL. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment S. 1073 to extend until June 30, 1948, the time during which service of a person in a executive agency does not prohibit him from acting as counsel, etc., for prosecuting claims against the U.S. (S.Rept. 163) (p. 5113).
20. MINERAL LANDS. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments S. 1081, to promote mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, etc. on lands acquired by the Unit

PROPOSED SITE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3029) providing for the acquisition of a site and for preparation of plans and specifications for a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill, as I understand it, is designed primarily to authorize the expenditure of \$400,000 to prepare architects plans for a new courthouse. But in the bill a commitment is made to the effect that the price of the site on which the courthouse is to be erected will be \$2,400,000. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Michigan, the chairman of the Committee on Public Works, the basis for that appraisal.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the question asked by the gentleman from New York is a fair one. The site involved for the erection of a new courthouse for the United States District Court of Appeals is located on Independence Avenue at Marshall Place.

The District of Columbia acquired that site nearly 20 years ago. The price that was paid for it was approximately \$1,800,000. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia had an appraisal made, and Mr. Robert Reynolds, United States Director of Public Buildings and Grounds, also appraised the property on behalf of the United States Government. The appraisals were so nearly alike that there was no dispute about it, and that price was fixed. Ninety-nine and one-half percent of the title to the site is in the District of Columbia. This whole project is on a 50-50 basis. The District of Columbia pays half and the United States Government the other half. I may say that the present court now occupied by the United States District Court of Appeals was erected in 1823. Those on the Public Works Committee who visited the court in action, and especially those members who are lawyers and practice law themselves, saw a great need for a new courthouse in the District of Columbia.

The price about which the gentleman inquires, \$2,400,000, while it is somewhat in excess of the amount paid by the District of Columbia, nevertheless we must realize they have held it nearly 20 years for the purpose for which we now desire it, a courthouse site. Inasmuch as the representatives of the District of Columbia and of the United States believe that is a fair price, it does not seem that the amount is excessive or open to objection.

Mr. COLE of New York. Would the gentleman advise us the date on which this appraisal was made by Mr. Reynolds?

Mr. DONDERO. Within the last year.

Mr. COLE of New York. And the gentleman is satisfied that this parcel of ground, which is now and for some years

past has been used as a parking space, is reasonably worth \$2,400,000?

Mr. DONDERO. I am satisfied and no member of the committee has found himself in disagreement with it. I believe it is a fair price.

Mr. COLE of New York. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, that additional \$600,000, since the District of Columbia pays half of the cost, one-half of that would be paid anyway by the District of Columbia. So it is only an increase of \$300,000 over the appraisal agreed upon and that covers that period of 20 years. Is that correct?

Mr. DONDERO. That is correct.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized and directed to prepare drawings and specifications, and do all work incidental thereto, for a building (including equipment, approaches, architectural landscape treatment of the grounds and connections with public utilities, and the Federal heating system) for the use of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, to be located on that part of reservation 10 which is bounded by Constitution Avenue on the south, C Street on the north, John Marshall Place on the west, and Third Street on the east, containing 245,266 square feet, title to which is in the District of Columbia with the exception of two pieces of land having a combined total area of 1,238 square feet, title to which said two pieces of land is in the United States.

Sec. 2. (a) The plans for the building shall be prepared under the direction of, and shall be approved by, a committee of six members to be composed of the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, the chief justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, an associate justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to be designated by the chief justice of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, a member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be designated by said Board, the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the Architect of the Capitol.

(b) The said committee shall estimate the cost of such building and report its findings to the Congress.

Sec. 3. The exact location of the building on the site shall be approved by the National Capital Park and Planning Commission, and the design shall be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts.

Sec. 4. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to convey to the United States title to that part of reservation 10 which is owned by the District of Columbia within the area described in section 1 of this title, excepting a strip 5 feet wide immediately adjacent to the south line of C Street and running parallel with said south line of C Street from Third Street to John Marshall Place, said strip to be reserved for the widening of C Street: *Provided*, That the said Commissioners are hereby authorized to continue to lease such land for parking purposes and to receive and use for expenses of the District of Columbia any income derived therefrom, until such time as the use of the land is required by the Federal Government for the new court building. The compensation for the site,

which is herein fixed at \$2,420,000, shall constitute a credit to the District of Columbia for its share of the cost of the entire project as hereafter established by the Congress.

Sec. 5. The Architect of the Capitol is hereby authorized to employ the necessary personal and other services, to enter into the necessary contracts, and to make such other expenditures as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 1 and 2 of this title, and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated a sum not in excess of \$400,000 for such purposes, which shall include all architectural fees.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TO AMEND SECTION 14 OF VETERANS' PREFERENCE ACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 966) to amend section 14 of the Veterans' Preference Act of June 27, 1944.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice, for the reason that both the War and the Navy Departments expressed opposition to it, and for the further reason that the committee report, in an effort to comply with the rules of the House, is not very clear.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

COMPENSATION TO PERSONS PERFORMING DUTIES OF POSTMASTERS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1203) to provide compensation to persons performing the duties of postmasters at post offices of the fourth class during annual and sick leave of the postmasters.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is authorized to be expended, from the appropriation for compensation to postmasters in the annual Post Office Department's appropriation acts, compensation, at the rate provided by law for postmasters' compensation, to persons who perform the duties of the postmaster at post offices of the fourth class during the absence of the postmaster on sick or annual leave, as provided in Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 9, after the word "leave", strike out "as provided in Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945" and insert "or leave without pay."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPOINTMENT OF POSTMASTERS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2229) to amend the act of June 25, 1938, relating to the appointment of postmasters under civil service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN asked and was granted permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in connection with H. R. 1327.

CONSENT CALENDAR

CONSOLIDATION OF LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE WITH THE COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 239) to further perfect the consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act entitled "An act to perfect the consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard by authorizing the commissioning, appointment, and enlistment in the Coast Guard, of certain officers and employees of the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1939, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof the following: "; and, after the first day of the month following enactment hereof, in computing longevity, for the purpose of pay in the Coast Guard, of any person commissioned, appointed, or enlisted under the provisions of this act, there shall be included all service of such person in the Lighthouse Service."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCREASED RETIRED PAY FOR CERTAIN MEMBERS OF FORMER LIFE SAVING SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2054) to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the compensation which any individual who served in the former Life Saving Service of the United States as a keeper or surman received under the provisions of section 1 of the act of April 14, 1930 (46 Stat. 164; U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 14, sec. 178a), shall be increased by 33 1/3 percent, beginning on the first day of the month following approval of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING EASEMENT ACROSS COAST GUARD STATION, BALTIMORE, MD.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2654) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the mayor and city council

of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto depot, Baltimore, Md.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to grant to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, a municipal corporation of the State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main and its usual appurtenances in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto depot, under such terms and conditions as he may determine to be not inconsistent with the use of such land for the purpose of said depot.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire of some members of the Veterans Affairs Committee whether this bill is approved by the Veterans' Administration. The report does not satisfactorily explain the purposes of the bill, nor does it indicate the attitude of the Veterans' Administration on the bill. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts care to express any opinion on the subject?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. How can the Veterans' Administration object to this bill when they are doing the very same thing by regulation. I may say to the gentleman that I have just been talking with the Veterans' Administration who tell me that the amount involved is the amount they are asking in the 1948 budget. They are doing the same thing today by regulation. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs want the regulation made into substantive law. It was a unanimous vote. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER] is the author of this bill. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MEYER] and the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON] have similar bills.

Mr. COLE of New York. Can the gentleman from Massachusetts assure the House that the Veterans' Administration approves the bill?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They neither approve nor disapprove. But how can they object as they are operating now the same way by regulation?

Mr. COLE of New York. Did a representative of the Veterans' Administration appear before the committee at any time in regard to the bill?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. This matter was handled by a subcommittee headed by the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, Judge RAMEY. A represent-

ative appeared before the subcommittee. The amount involved is the same as that asked for Veterans' Administration in the 1948 budget.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield..

Mr. RAMEY. A representative of the Veterans' Administration appeared before the subcommittee, and the author of the bill, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. WHEELER] appeared before the subcommittee.

Mr. COLE of New York. The representative of the Veterans' Administration appeared before the subcommittee, not the full committee.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. May I say that before the full committee the representatives of the Veterans' Administration agreed that this was the fact, that they were in effect operating under the provisions of the bill at this time in that regulations covered such operation. This bill simply enacts the regulations into law. This was brought out at the full committee meeting by a representative of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact the gentleman from Ohio has assured us that a representative of the Veterans' Administration did appear before the committee and support the bill when it was considered by the subcommittee I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining, training)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "(including apprenticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm training)."

SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution" and by inserting in lieu thereof "The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution (including the institution offering institutional on-farm training)."

SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part" and by inserting in lieu thereof "While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part (including an institutional on-farm training course)."

SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(c) As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours per year (and of at least 8 hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive

his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

"1. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course on a farm under his own control—

"a. He shall receive not less than 100 hours of individual instruction per year, not less than 50 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

"b. He shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

"c. Such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

"2. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course as the employee of another—

"a. He shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than 50 hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

"b. His employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained; and

"c. His employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this paragraph, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal or approval."

SEC. 5. The amendments made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month following the month in which this act is enacted. Until such effective date, the practices of the Veterans' Administration as to institutional on-farm training in effect on the date of the enactment of this act shall remain in effect.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 3, line 7, strike the words "the non-institutional."

Page 3, line 24, strike the word "institutional" and insert in lieu thereof the words "group instruction."

Page 4, line 6, strike the words "the non-institutional."

Page 4, line 15, strike the word "institutional" and insert in lieu thereof the words "group instruction."

Page 5, line 1, strike the word "paragraph" and insert in lieu thereof the word "act."

Page 5, line 5, before the word "calendar", insert the word "first."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks on the pending legislation, H. R. 2181, I would like to call to the attention of the House certain historical facts concerning the bill.

In August of 1946 the Veterans' Administrator issued an administrative order which in effect abolished the institutional on-the-farm training feature of the GI bill of rights. This order was withdrawn at the instance of certain Members of Congress with the understanding that it was to be held in abeyance pending action by this Congress.

As an indication of the importance of this piece of legislation there are at present 130,000 veterans who are taking this training in the United States. Under the present set-up the State training agencies are at a great disadvantage in that the program has no degree of stability. As it stands under existing law, the head of a State vocational-training program does not know whether he can contract the services of instructors for 1 day or for 1 year. This condition is certainly not conducive to a well-rounded program. Just as the people who are charged with the responsibility of conducting the program cannot, under existing law, make plans from 1 day to the next by the same token the veterans who are taking the training cannot make plans for the future.

The condition I have just outlined is not true of veterans who are taking training in industrial on-the-job training. It is very unfair to have one set of standards for a veteran who is trying to learn to be a machinist and another set of standards which excludes a veteran from training who wants to learn to be a farmer.

This bill simply clarifies existing law in such a way as to stabilize the program. It sets up minimum standards which are to be maintained by the States but says to the Veterans' Administrator that he will, if the State meets the standard, pay the required full subsistence.

This legislation tends to give impetus to a much needed back-to-the-farm movement in that it allows veterans to get technical agricultural training through approved vocational-training programs without the necessity of going to a regular agricultural school.

There are those who say that the whole vocational on-the-job training program should be abolished. If this is to be done then it should be done to all types of training without picking out one group, the farmers, and destroying their part of it. If we are to pay subsistence to veterans who are training for industrial careers then we should provide subsistence for those who desire training for agricultural careers. The question has been raised as to whether the Veterans' Administration has been heard on this bill. For the record I would like to quote

General Bradley who appeared before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs January 30, 1947:

As to the payment of subsistence allowance: Since Public 346 specifically provides for paying less than full subsistence allowance when the veteran is pursuing less than full-time training, the question was raised whether full subsistence allowance would be paid the veteran for the time spent by him on his farm when the instructor was not present. The question was resolved favorably to the veteran because the course to conform to published policy must provide for the full-time of the trainee to be spent on the course and definite and adequate work and training assignments are required to be made by the instructor and required to be completed by the trainee during the time between the visits of the instructor; thus, if the instructor fulfilled the requirements of the contract made with the school, it was considered that the time between the instructor's visits should be regarded as training time and full subsistence allowance should be paid the veteran. That policy was adopted and practiced. Moreover, the program of institutional on-farm training as specified by the Veterans' Administration in its contracts with schools and other educational agencies for the training of veterans under Public 16 provides that the school shall offer, teach, and administer the whole course, including that part of it which is pursued on the veteran's own farm; that the veteran's own farm for the purpose of the course of training is to be considered by the school and by the veteran to be an integral part of the teaching facilities of the school; and that the veteran can be considered to be in training on his own farm under Public 346 only when what he does on the farm has been planned by and with the school as part of the course which is being given by the school.

This statement shows that the Veterans' Administration approves institutional on-the-farm training as such. The question to be determined by this legislation is one having to do with the standards that are to be met if full subsistence is to be paid. This bill answers this question in that it sets up a minimum standard which is uniform for the country as a whole and says to the Veterans' Administrator that, if the State approving agency approves training programs that meet these standards, full subsistence will be paid.

It has been alleged that the passage of H. R. 2181 will necessitate the expenditure of \$69,000,000 in addition to that which is being presently spent each year for each 100,000 veterans. There is no sound basis for this argument for passage of this bill will not necessarily bring more people into the program than are now in it. The \$69,000,000 figure is the difference between the current cost of the program and that which it would have cost had the Veterans' Administration administrative order of last August been effected. Insofar as cost is concerned, there is the possibility that the setting up of the definite standard as is set-up in this bill might well cause the program to cost less than it costs now with no uniform standard. The only additional cost over the present cost that can possibly accrue upon enactment of this legislation would be realized if more veterans decide they want to take agricultural training instead of some other form of train-

ing that is provided by the GI bill of rights.

There is every logical reason for the immediate passage of this bill and no reason at all why it should not be passed. We will be doing the farmer-veteran population of this country a real favor in passing this bill. If it is not passed many veterans will be driven to industrial training in order to qualify under the GI bill of rights.

[Mr. RAMEY addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

[Mr. DEANE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEALING AUTHORIZATION FOR PRIORITIES IN TRANSPORTATION BY MERCHANT VESSELS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 673) to repeal certain provisions authorizing the establishing of priorities in transportation by merchant vessels.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, the committee report on this bill does not comply with the Ramseyer rule. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. This concludes the calling of bills on the Consent Calendar eligible for consideration today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WHEELER, Mr. RAMEY, and Mr. DEANE asked and were given permission to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill, H. R. 2181.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and in each to include editorials.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 141 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Armed Services, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized and directed to conduct thorough studies and investigations relating to matters coming within the jurisdiction of such committee under rule XI (1) (c) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, and for such purposes the said committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act during the present session of Congress at such times and places, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued over the signature of the chairman of the committee, or by any member designated by such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman

or member. The chairman of the committee or any member thereof may administer oaths to witnesses.

The committee shall report to the House of Representatives during the present session of Congress the results of its studies and investigations with such recommendations for legislation or otherwise as the committee deems desirable.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more I can add to this. You have heard the Clerk read what the resolution provides. We have been giving other standing committees this right of subpoena. I may say that we are keeping this away from subcommittees. The Rules Committee feels that the standing committees of the House are rightfully the ones that should hold these investigations, that they are probably in a better position to judge things coming within their jurisdiction than some special committees.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS], chairman of the Committee on the Armed Services.

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, the Armed Services Committee is divided in such a way that we have among other subcommittees a subcommittee known as the legal subcommittee, headed by that distinguished member of the bar from the State of Ohio [Mr. ELSTON], as chairman, and the equally distinguished Member on the minority side from the Texas bar [Mr. KILDAY]. That committee unanimously requested the full committee to adopt this resolution which does nothing more nor less than provide under the rules of the House the full committee and the subcommittee in particular with the subpoena power. That is the body of the pending resolution.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side, but I would like to make an inquiry of the gentleman from Illinois or the gentleman from New York. Is this investigation practically the same type of investigation that the previous Committee on Navy Affairs and the Committee on Military Affairs had authority to conduct?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. I may say that insofar as I know there is no plan at the moment to invoke the power of subpoena nor are there any immediate investigations contemplated. It is presumed the Congress will go out of session, and this extends the power to this committee during recess. It will be used in the same way that any investigating committee used it during the war, either the Committee on Military Affairs or the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman's committee and the Committee on Naval Affairs in the last Congress had the power to subpoena, made investigations, and recommended special legislation?

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. There is no request for funds at the present time.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I assume you are carrying on in the same way.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 93 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands (now comprised of the six former Committees on Insular Affairs, Territories, Public Lands, Irrigation and Reclamation, Mines and Mining, and Indian Affairs) may make investigations into any matter within its jurisdiction. For the purpose of making such investigations the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within or outside the United States, whether the House is in session, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, and to require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member of the committee designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I cannot add anything to what you have just heard read. It states very specifically what the provisions are.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I have no requests for time, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUING THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE TO INVESTIGATE THE TRANSPORTATION SITUATION

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, call up House Resolution 153 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That, effective from January 3, 1947, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to continue the investigation begun under authority of House Resolution 318 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and for such purposes shall have the same power and authority as that conferred by such House Resolution 318. The committee may from time to time make such preliminary reports to the House as it deems advisable; and shall, during the present Congress, report to the House the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable. Any report submitted when the House is not in session shall be filed with the Clerk of the House.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2181

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 13 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

AN ACT

Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation
4 Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out
5 “(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining train-
6 *ing)”* and by inserting in lieu thereof “(including appren-
7 *ticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm*
8 *training)”*.

9 SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
10 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
11 out “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or train-

1 ing institution” and by inserting in lieu thereof “The Ad-
2 ministrator shall pay to the educational or training institution
3 (including the institution offering institutional on-farm
4 training) ”.

5 SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
6 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
7 out “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part”
8 and by inserting in lieu thereof “While enrolled in and pur-
9 suing a course under this part (including an institutional
10 on-farm training course) ”.

11 SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regu-
12 lation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding
13 at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

14 “(c) As used in this part the term ‘institutional on-
15 farm training’ shall include any course of instruction approved
16 by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator
17 which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1)
18 organized group instruction in agricultural and related sub-
19 jects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least
20 eight hours each month) at an educational or training insti-
21 tution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or
22 other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a
23 course shall be developed with due consideration to the size
24 and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive
25 his supervised work experience and to the need of the vet-

1 eran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for
2 proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm
3 mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm
4 financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and
5 home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy
6 the requirements of either of the following:

7 “1. If the veteran performs part of his course on a farm
8 under his own control—

9 “a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours
10 of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty
11 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two
12 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
13 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
14 responsible for the veteran’s institutional instruction and
15 shall include instruction and home-study assignments in
16 the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements
17 showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of
18 crops, livestock, and livestock products;

19 “b. he shall be assured of control of such farm
20 (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement,
21 or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of
22 his course; and

23 “c. such farm shall be of a size and character which
24 (1) together with the group instruction part of the
25 course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will

1 permit instruction in all aspects of the management of
2 a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained,
3 and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such
4 farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satis-
5 factory income under normal conditions.

6 "2. If the veteran performs part of his course as the
7 employee of another—

8 "a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not
9 less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year
10 (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm
11 each month). Such individual instruction shall be given
12 by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institu-
13 tional instruction;

14 "b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and char-
15 acter which (1) together with the group instruction
16 part of the course, will occupy the full time of the vet-
17 eran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of
18 the management of a farm of the type for which the
19 veteran is being trained; and

20 "c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in
21 various aspects of farm management in accordance with
22 the training schedule developed for the veteran by his
23 instructor, working in cooperation with his employer.
24 If it is found that any approved course of institutional
25 on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements

1 of this Act, the Veterans' Administration shall cut
2 off all benefits under this part as of the date of such
3 withdrawal of approval."

4 SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take
5 effect on the first day of the first calendar month following
6 the month in which this Act is enacted. Until such effective
7 date, the practices of the Veterans' Administration as to
8 institutional on-farm training in effect on the date of the
9 enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

Passed the House of Representatives May 12, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,
Clerk.

AN ACT

Relating to institutional on-farm training for
veterans.

MAY 13 (legislative day, April 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor
and Public Welfare

with Indian funds and distribution of the proceeds of such property;

(7) Disposition of uncollected rentals of Indian lands;

(8) Dissolution of organizations formed pursuant to the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934; and

(9) Federal contributions to the States pending the placing of the lands of the Indians on the tax rolls of the States.

SEC. 3. The joint committee shall report to the Senate and House of Representatives, together with its recommendations concerning the matters referred to in section 2, not later than the beginning of the second session of the Eightieth Congress.

SEC. 4. (a) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; to take such testimony; to procure such printing and binding; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

(c) The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$, shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, upon vouchers signed by the chairman or vice chairman. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of disbursements so made.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on May 5, I submitted amendments intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 637) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments, together with a statement I have prepared, be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendments, together with the statement presented by the Senator from Nevada, will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the amendments, together with the statement, were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (S. 637) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, viz: On page 28, in line 25, strike out "sixty-two" and insert in lieu thereof "sixty."

On page 29, in line 3, strike out "sixty-two" and insert in lieu thereof "sixty"; in line 12, strike out "sixty-five" and insert in lieu thereof "sixty"; and in line 15, strike out "sixty-five" and insert in lieu thereof "sixty."

On page 29, following line 16, insert a new sentence, as follows: "Should such officer or employee so elect he may receive a deferred annuity beginning at the age of fifty-five years or thereafter, computed as above described, but reduced by one-half of 1 percent for each full month such officer or em-

ployee is under the age of 60 years when the deferred annuity starts."

On page 29, in line 12, strike out "sixty-five" and insert in lieu thereof "sixty-two"; and in line 15, strike out "sixty-five" and insert in lieu thereof "sixty-two."

STATEMENT BY SENATOR McCARRAN

Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senate to the bill S. 637, calendar No. 144, the so-called civil service retirement bill, which has been reported from the Senate Committee on Civil Service. I wish to discuss briefly one phase of this proposed legislation.

It is axiomatic in all sound theories of retirement that employees should receive equal treatment for equal service. Our military retirement system, and most private retirement systems, give equal treatment for each year served, once the employee has served the minimum number of years entitling him to an annuity. Not to do so clearly constitutes discrimination; and the Federal Government should not be guilty of discrimination in its treatment of its employees.

Under the bill S. 637, such discrimination and inequity would be created. Employees who might have served exactly the same number of years would receive different retirement benefits depending upon the age at which they completed 10 years or more of service, and whether they are voluntarily or involuntarily separated from the service.

Let me give an example. Assume the case of three Federal employees, each of whom entered the service of the Federal Government in 1937, 10 years ago. Suppose one of those employees is today 60 years old, and that each of the other two is 59. Suppose further that one of the two employees who is 59 is involuntarily separated from the service, because of a reduction in staff, and that the other employee who is 59 finds that because of his wife's health he must leave the Federal service and go to one of the States in the West, which has a more favorable climate. Assuming that the employee who is 60 desires to take advantage of his retirement privileges, we find this situation: The employee who is 60 can retire immediately and begin drawing his retirement benefits immediately. The employee who is 59 and who is involuntarily separated from the service can begin drawing his retirement benefits in 3 years, when he is 62. The employee who is 59 and who retires voluntarily must wait 6 years, until he is 65, before he can begin drawing his retirement benefits.

This is not an equitable situation. Once an employee has served the minimum number of years, he should be entitled to the same rights for each year served, irrespective of whether he is voluntarily or involuntarily separated.

The discrimination I have referred to constitutes a definite advantage for those Government employees who, during the war, left old-line agencies for higher-paying jobs in temporary agencies. This class of workers, who constitute the migrant workers in the Federal service, are now being separated from the service, involuntarily, in large numbers; and when so separated, they receive treatment much more favorable than the executives who remained in the old-line agencies, where their experience and training made them invaluable during the war, and who now wish to leave Government service voluntarily.

Certainly the men who resisted the inducements of higher pay, and stuck to their guns in the agency where they could best serve the Government, are entitled to treatment at least as good as those who followed the lure of higher pay wherever it might lead them.

It is not fair to say to such men, who have proved their loyalty to their agency in each instance, that the Government will now attempt to coerce them to continue in service

by denying them their well-earned right to equal treatment for equal work.

There is another element of discrimination involved, one not spelled out in the bill, but inherent in its provisions. In the old-line, established agencies of the Federal Government, an employee whose work has been excellent has virtually no chance to receive an involuntary separation except through connivance with his superiors. The lower grades of Federal employees, clerical help and other low-paid workers, are seldom in a position where such connivance is possible. On the other hand, executive personnel is often apt to be in a position to arrange a separation which will be technically involuntary, and thus to avoid the discrimination which S. 637 makes between voluntary and involuntary retirement. Such an inducement to connivance should not be created by legislation, and such an opportunity for inequitable handling of retirement, as between employees in executive positions and those in lower grades, should not be permitted.

We all know that one of the problems in Government service is the slowness of advancement, particularly as an employee works toward the top. This is a discouraging factor, to say the least. An attempt to coerce employees in the higher grades to continue in the Federal service, by creating retirement disadvantages if they do not do so, is by no means a solution to this problem. It would be far more enlightened to encourage employees who have reached the retirement age or who are financially able to retire to do so, thus opening the way for promotions all down the line. Such a course of action would be helpful in opening up higher-paid jobs for our returning veterans, and would certainly be beneficial to the morale of workers in all grades.

There is one other obvious injustice in the bill S. 637, to which I wish to refer. I spoke earlier of the assumed case of a man who found that, because of his wife's bad health, he had to move to another State. Now, suppose that man is only 54 years old. If he had been able to work one more year, he would have been able to pick up a reduced immediate pension at the age of 55. However, under the provisions of S. 637, if he is voluntarily separated from the Federal service, he will have to wait 11 years, until he is 65 years of age, before he can begin to receive his pension. There is nothing fair about that.

The important cost factor in retirement benefits is the age at which employees are to receive annuities, whether current annuities or deferred annuities. The matters of inequity, to which I have called the attention of the Senate, are of minor importance by comparison. When we consider further that the removal of these inequities would result in simplification and much more efficient administration of the law the only possible conclusion is that the inequities in question should be removed. The question of some slight additional cost to the retirement system, in giving equal treatment to both voluntary and involuntary retirement, is one which can only be raised by him who is willing to contend that the Federal Government should treat its employees unfairly in order to save a few dollars. We would not tolerate that kind of a philosophy in a private employer; we should not tolerate it in the Federal Government. The burden of proof is on those who want to coerce employees to remain in the Federal Government at a time when every effort is being made to curtail Government expenditures.

Employees who have worked for the Federal Government under the retirement law approved January 23, 1942, have a vested right to receive their deferred pension at the age of 62, if they voluntarily separate themselves from Government service. This vested right has been recognized in the bill S. 637,

section 8 of which continues this right for those persons who have already separated themselves from the service under the provisions of the 1942 legislation. It is neither moral nor ethical for the Federal Government to now raise the age limit of 62 for those employees who have not left the Federal Government, and who do not do so by the time this pending legislation is enacted. The violation of a covenant does not become either moral or ethical simply because it is done by legislation.

The major purpose of the bill S. 637 is to liberalize retirement benefits. It is incompatible with that purpose to break a covenant already made with employees now working, and take away from them retirement rights which they now have. It would be far more logical to provide for the commencement of retirement benefits at the age of 60, irrespective of whether a person is voluntarily or involuntarily separated from Government service.

I have prepared two proposed amendments to the bill S. 637, which have been printed.

The first of these two amendments would do what I have just proposed: It would substitute the age of 60 years, throughout the bill, as the age at which retirement benefits are to begin. It would also cover the case of an employee who is forced to retire voluntarily at an earlier age than the retirement age, by permitting him to begin drawing a reduced annuity at the age of 55, or thereafter, computed on an actuarial basis.

I think this amendment is entirely equitable, and I should be glad to see it adopted. However, I do not intend to press it. Speaking frankly, I have been told that the offering of any amendments to this bill would result in defeating the bill, and I should not wish to be responsible for such an eventuality.

The second amendment which I sent to the desk, and which has been printed, was not intended to be offered unless the first amendment should have been defeated. Since I have decided not to press the first amendment, neither shall I press the second.

This second amendment treats only with the discrimination and equity between voluntary and involuntary retirement; and its sole effect would be to provide that an employee who has served the number of years entitling him to receive retirement benefits can begin to receive those benefits at the age of 62, regardless of whether his retirement is voluntary or involuntary.

Employees who left their jobs with old-line Government agencies, during the time when OPA and other war-agency staffs were being recruited, and took positions with the newer agencies at salary increases ranging from one-third to 40 or even 50 percent above the salaries they were previously receiving, and who now face involuntary separation from the service as the wartime agencies are liquidated, are actually getting a special bonus when their agency ceases to exist, by being allowed the full deferred annuity at the age of 62, while those who stayed on the job in the old-line agencies are told they cannot receive a deferred annuity until they reach the age of 65. The migrant workers got higher salaries all during the war years, and they will get higher retirement benefits because of those higher salaries.

Both voluntary and involuntary separation, except for cause, should receive the same treatment in the Government's retirement system. No logical argument to the contrary can be offered, and no such argument was offered at the hearings on the bill S. 637.

I have made this statement to the Senate because I had already sent forward these two amendments, and they had been printed at my request; and I felt the Senate was entitled to an explanation of why I had prepared these amendments and what they were designed to accomplish. I felt, also, that the Senate was entitled to notice that I have decided not to press these amendments.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 84. An act to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended;

H. R. 1467. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to punish acts of interference with the foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better to enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes," of June 15, 1917, as amended, and the Alien Registration Act, 1940, to increase the penalties for violation of such acts;

H. R. 1565. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 1 of the United States Code, entitled "General Provisions";

H. R. 1566. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and Seal, Seat of Government, and the States";

H. R. 1567. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds";

H. R. 2083. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights";

H. R. 2084. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitration";

H. R. 2237. An act to correct an error in section 342 (b) (8) of the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended; and

H. R. 3190. An act to revise, codify, and enact into positive law, title 18 of the United States Code, entitled "Crimes and Criminal Procedure"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 239. An act to further perfect the consolidation of the Lighthouse Service with the Coast Guard;

H. R. 2054. An act to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service;

H. R. 2331. An act to amend section 20a of the Interstate Commerce Act; and

H. R. 2654. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to grant to the mayor and City Council of Baltimore, State of Maryland, a permanent easement for the purpose of installing, maintaining, and servicing a subterranean water main in, on, and across the land of the United States Coast Guard station called Lazaretto depot, Baltimore, Md.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1179. An act to aid in defraying the expenses of the Seventeenth Triennial Convention of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union to be held in this country in June 1947; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H. R. 1203. An act to provide compensation to persons performing the duties of postmasters at post offices of the fourth class during annual and sick leave of the postmasters; to the Committee on Civil Service.

H. R. 1237. An act to regulate the marketing of economic poisons and devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 1362. An act to permit certain naval personnel to count all active service rendered under temporary appointment as warrant or commissioned officers in the United States Navy and the United States Naval Reserve, or in the United States Marine Corps and the United States Marine Corps Reserve, for purposes of promotion to commissioned warrant officer in the United States Navy or the United States Marine Corps, respectively; and

H. R. 1371. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to appoint, for supply duty only, officers of the line of the Marine Corps, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 1412. An act to grant to the Arthur Alexander Post, No. 68, the American Legion,

of Belzoni, Miss., all of the reversionary interest reserved to the United States in lands conveyed to said post pursuant to act of Congress approved June 29, 1938;

H. R. 1874. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide that the United States shall aid the States in the construction of rural post roads, and for other purposes," approved July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 3029. An act to provide for the acquisition of a site and for preparation of plans and specifications for a courthouse to accommodate the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia and the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2181. An act relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans; and

~~H. R. 2368. An act to amend paragraph 6 of part VII, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to authorize an appropriation of \$3,000,000 as a revolving fund in lieu of \$1,500,000 now authorized, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.~~

H. R. 2353. An act to authorize the patenting of certain public lands to the State of Montana or to the Board of County Commissioners of Hill County, Mont., for public-park purposes; and

H. R. 2573. An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to produce and sell copies of aerial or other photographs and mosaics, and photographic or photostatic reproductions of records, on a reimbursement of appropriations basis; to the Committee on Public Lands.

LABOR LEGISLATION—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BALL

[Mr. BALL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address on the subject of labor legislation delivered by him on May 12, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE PLACE OF THE UNITED STATES IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR HATCH

[Mr. HOEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the place of the United States in international relations, delivered by Senator HATCH, at the University of North Carolina, May 8, 1947, under the auspices of the International Relations Club of the University, which appears in the Appendix.]

PROHIBITION OF ALCOHOLIC-BEVERAGE ADVERTISEMENTS—STATEMENT OF DR. CLINTON N. HOWARD

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement relative to Senate bill 265, prohibiting the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, made by Dr. Clinton N. Howard before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on May 13, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING—EDITORIAL FROM THE CHICAGO HERALD-AMERICAN

[Mr. BREWSTER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "For the Sake of Peace and Safety," published in the Chicago Herald-American of May 5, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

IS CONGRESS ANTILABOR?—EDITORIAL FROM MAGAZINE AMERICA

[Mr. MYERS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Is Congress Antilabor?" from the magazine America, for April 19, 1947, which appears in the Appendix.]

H. R. 2181

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. LODGE to the bill (H. R. 2181)
relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, viz:

1 On page 5, strike out the quotation marks at the end
2 of line 3, and between lines 3 and 4 insert the following:
3 “Where it has been or shall hereafter be found that a
4 variation in the proportion of hours of assembled instruction
5 and individual instruction on the job will better serve the
6 conditions within a certain area, any program mutually agree-
7 able to the regional office of the Veterans’ Administration and
8 the responsible State authority which substantially meets the
9 total number of training hours called for in this Act (including
10 assembled instruction, individual instruction, and assigned
11 study on the job, and employment in operational skills) shall
12 be recognized as complying with the requirements of this
13 Act.”

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2181

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Lodge to the bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

MAY 15 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare
and ordered to be printed

ON-THE-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
UNITED STATES SENATE
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS
FIRST SESSION
ON
H. R. 2181

AN ACT RELATING TO INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM
TRAINING FOR VETERANS

JUNE 9 AND 10, 1947

Printed for the use of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1947

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

ROBERT A. TAFT, Ohio, *Chairman*

GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont

JOSEPH H. BALL, Minnesota

H. ALEXANDER SMITH, New Jersey

WAYNE MORSE, Oregon

FORREST C. DONNELL, Missouri

WILLIAM E. JENNER, Indiana

IRVING M. IVES, New York

ELBERT D. THOMAS, Utah

JAMES E. MURRAY, Montana

CLAUDE PEPPER, Florida

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, Louisiana

LISTER HILL, Alabama

PHILIP R. RODGERS, *Clerk*

Committee Room, Capitol, Washington, D. C.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

WAYNE MORSE, Oregon, *Chairman*

JOSEPH H. BALL, Minnesota

IRVING M. IVES, New York

WILLIAM E. JENNER, Indiana

ELBERT D. THOMAS, Utah

CLAUDE PEPPER, Florida

LISTER HILL, Alabama

CONTENTS

I. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

	Page
Birdsall, G. H., assistant administrator for legislation, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C-----	6
Donaghue, Gene J., chief, vocational rehabilitation and education for Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, D. C-----	23
Hayden, Harry V., national legislation representative, the American Legion, Washington, D. C-----	19
Hill, J. E., State supervisor of agricultural education, Springfield, Ill-----	45
Mostrom, Harold A., director, Essex County Agricultural School, Hawthorne, Mass-----	30
Munson, Cecil, head, vocational training and education, the American Legion, Washington, D. C-----	19
Nesman, Harry E., chief, agricultural vocation, State department of public instruction, Lansing, Mich-----	53
Newcomb, Elliott, legislative director, AMVETS, Washington, D. C-----	27
Paterson, Chat, legislative representative, American Veterans Committee, Washington, D. C-----	28
Pratt, C. F. Nelson, county commissioner of Essex County, Mass-----	39
Sasman, Louis M., supervisor, State board of vocational and adult education, Madison, Wis-----	53
Stirling, Harold V., assistant administrator for vocational rehabilitation and education, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C-----	6
Wheeler, Hon. W. M., a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia-----	2
Williamson, John C., assistant legislative representative, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, D. C-----	23

II. CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF WITNESSES

Monday, June 9, 1947:

Hon. W. M. Wheeler, a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia-----	2
Harold V. Stirling, assistant administrator for vocational rehabilitation and education, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C-----	6
G. H. Birdsall, assistant administrator for legislation, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C-----	6
Cecil Munson, head, vocational training and education, the American Legion, Washington, D. C-----	19
Harry V. Hayden, national legislation representative, the American Legion, Washington, D. C-----	19
Gene J. Donaghue, chief, vocational rehabilitation and education for Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, D. C-----	23
John C. Williamson, assistant legislative representative, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Washington, D. C-----	23

Tuesday, June 10, 1947:

Elliott Newcomb, legislative director, AMVETS, Washington, D. C-----	27
Chat Paterson, legislative representative, American Veterans Committee, Washington, D. C-----	28
Harold A. Mostrom, director, Essex County Agricultural School, Hawthorne, Mass-----	30
C. F. Nelson Pratt, county commissioner of Essex County, Mass-----	39
J. E. Hill, State supervisor of agricultural education, Springfield, Ill-----	45
Louis M. Sasman, supervisor, State board of vocational and adult education, Madison, Wis-----	53
Harry E. Nesman, chief, agricultural vocation, State department of public instruction, Lansing, Mich-----	53

III. LIST OF STATEMENTS AND COMMUNICATIONS

Lodge, H. C., Jr., a United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts, letter and amendment of-----	Pa
Lodge, H. C., Jr., a United States Senator from the State of Massachusetts, letter and clippings of-----	
Nickel, Vernon L., superintendent of public instruction, State of Illinois, telegram of-----	
Nickel, Vernon L., superintendent of public instruction, State of Illinois, statement of-----	
Stratton, M. Norcross, director, department of education, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, letter of-----	

ON-THE-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1947

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m., in the committee room, Capitol Building, Senator Wayne Morse presiding.

Present: Senators Morse (presiding), Ives, and Pepper.

(The committee had the following bill under consideration:)

[H. R. 2181, 80th Cong., 1st sess.]

AN ACT Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans' Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training)" and by inserting in lieu thereof "(including apprenticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm training)".

SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution" and by inserting in lieu thereof "The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution (including the institution offering institutional on-farm training)".

SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out "While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part" and by inserting in lieu thereof "While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part (including an institutional on-farm training course)".

SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(c) As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

"1. If the veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control—

"a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements show-

ing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

"b. he shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

"c. such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

"2. If the veteran performs part of his course as the employee of another—

"a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

"b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained; and

"c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this Act, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal of approval."

SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which this Act is enacted. Until such effective date, the practices of the Veterans' Administration as to institutional on-farm training in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

Passed the House of Representatives May 12, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS, *Clerk.*

Senator MORSE. The hearing will come to order. We will proceed this morning with public hearings on H. R. 2181. I understand that Congressman Wheeler, the author of this bill, is here to testify. We will be glad to have you proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. W. M. WHEELER, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity of testifying on behalf of this bill. I don't have a prepared statement, but the essence of what I would say in a prepared statement is contained in a report submitted to the House on the passage of the bill. I would like to say just a few things about the bill.

The reason the bill was introduced and passed in the other body was occasioned by the publication of an administrative order of last August by the Veterans' Administration which said in effect that vocational and agricultural training taken under the GI bill of rights as a part of this institution of on-the-farm training was not to be considered a full-time course. That order was rescinded pending action by this Congress.

The main point I would like to make in opposition to that finding by the Veterans' Administration is that it is purely discriminatory to say to a veteran, if he elects to take training as a machinist or as a watchmaker, that he can take the training, draw full subsistence and not be required to attend class a single hour.

The vocational training set-up as it is being carried on now requires approximately 8 hours a month in actual classroom work plus a certain amount of supervision by, in most cases, Smith-Hughes approved vocational-agricultural instructors.

This bill sets up certain standards, and the reason for setting up the standards is to try to minimize the amount of racketeering in the program. There have been objections, principally from Illinois, to the effect that they couldn't possibly meet the standards. In fact, that is the only State agency which has opposed—they haven't opposed the passage of the bill—they have criticized the high standards set up in the bill.

When I drew up the standards, I had to take the over-all picture in mind, of course. I couldn't say that we were going to follow the standards that were followed by one State. The people who are representing the State educational agency in Illinois did suggest that the bill be amended in such a way as to not penalize their program if they met the standards within 1 year from enactment. I cannot, as author of the original bill, see where that amendment would hurt the bill.

There has been one other amendment proposed, and the adoption of that amendment would—well, actually, you might just as well throw the bill out the window. That has to do with allowing the Veterans' Administration at the regional level to say what the standards will be. In effect, it would mean that in the fifth region, the Veterans' Administration might require certain standards of veterans who are taking vocational agricultural training. In the first region, they might require an entirely different set of standards, and there you would have your discrimination again.

I think that by far the better way to do is to set up reasonable standards for the country as a whole and say to the veteran who elects to take agricultural instead of industrial training that, if he meets those standards, he will be paid the full subsistence.

From the Veterans' Administration report, and I am not criticizing the report, I am just reporting that some members of my committee over in the House and other Members of the House who are not members of the committee got the impression that the enactment of this bill, H. R. 2181, into law would necessitate the additional expenditure of approximately anywhere from 49 to 69 million dollars annually above that which is now being spent. That is a false impression. There is approximately that much difference in that which the program costs as is now being operated and that which it would cost if the administrative order which was issued by the Veterans' Administration of last August were to be effected. In other words, that order said it would be considered part-time training, and subsistence would be paid only in direct ratio to the amount of hours spent in any one month in actual classroom work, which goes right back to the discriminatory angle.

If that is effected, you will in effect say that if a man wants to become a watchmaker or a machinist or a mechanic or what have you in the industrial line, that he can go and take the on-the-job training, draw full subsistence and not attend school, not attend classroom work, not take any classroom work at all, which I think is discriminatory. The enactment of this legislation is, I think, of extreme importance.

Now there are at present approximately 130,000 veterans enrolled in the program as of about 2 months ago, I believe, when we got the report from the Veterans' Administration. My interest, of course, is in seeing, and the one thing that I would like to make very clear is, that this bill, H. R. 2181, does not write any new law on the books. It merely defines institutional on-the-farm training, which is now accepted by the Veterans' Administration. It defines it as a full-time course instead of a part-time course which they defined it as of last August. It spells out for the Veterans' Administration, saying to them that if the program meets certain standards and is approved by the State approving agency, that the full subsistence will be paid. It isn't actually new legislation. It is a redefinition of legislation which is already on the books. I believe that is about all I have to say. If there are questions, I will be glad to try to answer them.

Senator MORSE. Mr. Wheeler, didn't you make a statement on the floor of the House?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes; I did. It is in the Record as of that date, the date it was passed.

Senator MORSE. The statement the Congressman made at the time the bill was introduced in the House will be incorporated in the record of this committee.

Are there any other statements that have been made to which you would like to refer?

Mr. WHEELER. No, except that which I have had to say in the hearings before the House committee, which is pretty much a summary of what I have already said. The whole question to be determined in the passage of this bill is whether this training will be considered full-time or part-time training. That is the only question that was in the minds of General Bradley and his assistants last August.

Senator MORSE. Would you say that there is a mistaken notion as to the total added cost that will accrue if this bill is adopted? Can you give the committee a statement as to how much the added cost will in fact be?

Mr. WHEELER. There will be no added cost except as more people are enrolled in the program. The GI bill of rights doesn't say that only a million veterans can enroll in a certain program. Of course, any phase of the GI bill of rights will cost more as more veterans enroll in that particular phase of training.

Senator MORSE. If the Veterans' Administration directive should presently stand, which rules a veteran to be eligible for only the so-called part-time training, that involves a certain cost. Now if it is a full-time training program—in other words, if we pass this bill—we reverse the Veterans' Administration's ruling. That is what it amounts to, it seems to me.

Mr. WHEELER. Yes. They have already rescinded their ruling pending action by this Congress, and the program as it is now being carried on is considered full-time training. If the bill isn't passed, in all probability, based on the issuance of this order of last August, it will go back to that, and there would be this difference of approximately anywhere from 49 to 69 million dollars yearly per 100,000 veterans, based on 100,000 veterans.

Senator MORSE. That is a very satisfactory statement, as far as the Chair is concerned. Senator Ives, have you any questions?

Senator IVES. No.

Senator MORSE. Thank you very much.

The next witness will be Mr. Harold V. Stirling, Assistant Administrator for Vocational Rehabilitation and Education, of the Veterans' Administration, who will be assisted by another witness, Mr. G. H. Birdsall, Assistant Administrator for Legislation, of the Veterans' Administration.

(The statement made by Hon. W. M. Wheeler, a Representative from the State of Georgia, on May 12, 1947, on the floor of the House of Representatives follows:)

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks on the pending legislation, H. R. 2181, I would like to call to the attention of the House certain historical facts concerning the bill.

In August of 1946 the Veterans' Administrator issued an administrative order which in effect abolished the institutional on-the-farm training feature of the GI bill of rights. This order was withdrawn at the instance of certain Members of Congress with the understanding that it was to be held in abeyance pending action by this Congress.

As an indication of the importance of this piece of legislation there are at present 130,000 veterans who are taking this training in the United States. Under the present set-up the State training agencies are at a great disadvantage in that the program has no degree of stability. As it stands under existing law, the head of a State vocational-training program does not know whether he can contract the services of instructors for 1 day or for 1 year. This condition is certainly not conducive to a well-rounded program. Just as the people who are charged with the responsibility of conducting the program cannot, under existing law, make plans from 1 day to the next, by the same token the veterans who are taking the training cannot make plans for the future.

The condition I have just outlined is not true of veterans who are taking training in industrial on-the-job training. It is very unfair to have one set of standards for a veteran who is trying to learn to be a machinist and another set of standards which excludes a veteran from training who wants to learn to be a farmer.

This bill simply clarifies existing law in such a way as to stabilize the program. It sets up minimum standards which are to be maintained by the States but says to the Veterans' Administrator that he will, if the State meets the standard pay the required full subsistence.

This legislation tends to give impetus to a much needed back-to-the-farm movement in that it allows veterans to get technical agricultural training through approved vocational-training programs without the necessity of going to a regular agricultural school.

There are those who say that the whole vocational on-the-job training program should be abolished. If this is to be done then it should be done to all types of training without picking out one group, the farmers, and destroying their part of it. If we are to pay subsistence to veterans who are training for industrial careers, then we should provide subsistence for those who desire training for agricultural careers. The question has been raised as to whether the Veterans' Administration has been heard on this bill. For the record I would like to quote General Bradley who appeared before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs January 30, 1947:

"As to the payment of subsistence allowance: Since Public 346 specifically provides for paying less than full subsistence allowance when the veteran is pursuing less than full-time training, the question was raised whether full subsistence allowance would be paid the veteran for the time spent by him on his farm when the instructor was not present. The question was resolved favorably to the veteran because the course to conform to published policy must provide for the full-time of the trainee to be spent on the course and definite and adequate work and training assignments are required to be made by the instructor and required to be completed by the trainee during the time between the visits of the instructor; thus, if the instructor fulfilled the requirements of the contract made with the school, it was considered that the time between the instructor's visits should be regarded as training time and full subsistence allowance should be paid the veteran. That policy was adopted and practiced. Moreover, the pro-

gram of institutional-on-farm training as specified by the Veterans' Administration in its contracts with schools and other educational agencies for the training of veterans under Public 16 provides that the school shall offer, teach, and administer the whole course, including that part of it which is pursued on the veteran's own farm; that the veteran's own farm for the purpose of the course of training is to be considered by the school and by the veteran to be an integral part of the teaching facilities of the school; and that the veteran can be considered to be in training on his own farm under Public 346 only when what he does on the farm has been planned by and with the school as part of the course which is being given by the school."

This statement shows that the Veterans' Administration approves institutional on-the-farm training as such. The question to be determined by this legislation is one having to do with the standards that are to be met if full subsistence is to be paid. This bill answers this question in that it sets up a minimum standard which is uniform for the country as a whole and says to the Veterans' Administrator that, if the State approving agency approves training programs that meet these standards, full subsistence will be paid.

It has been alleged that the passage of H. R. 2181 will necessitate the expenditure of \$69,000,000 in addition to that which is being presently spent each year for each 100,000 veterans. There is no sound basis for this argument for passage of this bill will not necessarily bring more people into the program than are now in it. The \$69,000,000 figure is the difference between the current cost of the program and that which it would have cost had the Veterans' Administration administrative order of last August been effected. Insofar as cost is concerned, there is the possibility that the setting up of the definite standard as is set up in this bill might well cause the program to cost less than it costs now with no uniform standard. The only additional cost over the present cost that can possibly accrue upon enactment of this legislation would be realized if more veterans decide they want to take agricultural training instead of some other form of training that is provided by the GI bill of rights.

There is every logical reason for the immediate passage of this bill and no reason at all why it should not be passed. We will be doing the farmer-veteran population of this country a real favor in passing this bill. If it is not passed many veterans will be driven to industrial training in order to qualify under the GI bill of rights.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD V. STIRLING, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION, ACCOMPANIED BY G. H. BIRDSALL, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR FOR LEGISLATION, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

MR. BIRDSALL. Mr. Chairman, the Veterans' Administration furnished a complete report on the bill as it passed the House, and General Bradley has asked Mr. Stirling, the Assistant Administrator, to present the statement on the bill. If there are any questions that I can be of assistance on, I will be glad to answer them.

SENATOR MORSE. The report that was submitted to this committee on the bill as it passed the House is available to this committee and will be incorporated as a part of the record at this point.

(The report referred to by Senator Morse is as follows:)

JUNE 4, 1947.

HON. ROBERT A. TAFT,

*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

Dear Senator TAFT: Reference is made to the request of your committee for a report on H. R. 2181, a bill relating to institutional on-farm training which passed the House of Representatives May 12, 1947, and to the further request that the amendment to H. R. 2181, intended to be proposed by Senator Lodge be discussed in the same report.

The purpose of the bill is to amend part VIII of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to include therein an explicit category of education

or training to be known as institutional on-farm training and to set up standards for full-time courses of instruction in such category.

The bill would, if enacted, amend the existing act by inserting "(including institutional on-farm training)" in those portions of the act directing the Administrator (1) to secure from the appropriate agencies of each State a list of educational institutions approved for furnishing training; (2) to pay tuition to institutions offering such training; and (3) to pay subsistence allowance to persons enrolled in such courses. It would further amend the existing act by adding a new subparagraph to be known as (c) to paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide by law certain standards to govern such training.

The standards prescribed by paragraph 11 (c) would define "institutional on-farm training" to include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or by the Administrator, which when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours per year (and of at least 8 hours per month) at an educational institution with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

The approval of the courses is made contingent upon the development thereof "with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts."

The bill further requires that if the veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control (a) he shall receive at least 100 hours of individual instruction per year, 50 hours of which must be on such farm; (b) that he shall be assured of control of such farm until the completion of his course; and (c) that the farm must be of such size and character as will (1) occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm, and (3) assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions if he intends to continue operating the farm at the conclusion of his course.

If the veteran is to perform part of his course as the employee of another, he must receive at least 50 hours of individual instruction per year on the farm, which must be of the size and character as to occupy (with the group instruction part of the course) the full time of the veteran and as to permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained. Further, the employer must agree to instruct the veteran in accordance with a training schedule developed by the instructor in cooperation with the employer.

Senator Lodge's proposed amendment would authorize any program which was mutually agreeable to the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and the responsible State authority which program substantially meets the total number of training hours called for by the bill to be recognized as complying with the bill, even if there was a variation between the proportion of hours of assembled instruction on the job, if such variation will better serve the conditions within a given area.

The bill would direct the Veterans' Administration to "cut off all benefits" under part VIII if it is found that any course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of the act.

The report of April 30, 1947 (No. 327), from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to the House of Representatives states, in pertinent part, that "The purpose of this bill is to enact into law standards controlling institutional on-farm training and to insure treatment of courses complying with such standards as full-time institutional courses." There may be some doubt as to whether the language used in section 4 (c) of the bill would accomplish this result without resort to the legislative history to ascertain that intent. Section 4 (c) reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

"(c) As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, *when taken as a full-time course* * * *." [Italics supplied.]

It is believed that this defect would be corrected if the section, in pertinent part, were amended to read as follows:

"(c) As used in this part 'institutional on-farm training' shall mean a course, approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it combines (1) * * *."

The last sentence of section 4 of the bill should be clarified to indicate whether it is intended to give the Veterans' Administration the authority to withdraw approval from an institution which has been approved by a State agency. There is no antecedent to the words, "If it is found," to indicate by whom the finding may be made. This could refer to either the Administrator or to the State approving agency or to both. The existing law does not specify the authority of the Administrator to withdraw approval from an institution approved by a State agency, although he would, of course, have implied authority to withdraw approval from an institution which had been approved by him but not by a State agency.

The Veterans' Administration believes that, with regard to institutional on-farm courses, it should be given the same authority as is now granted with regard to short, intensive postgraduate courses and correspondence courses; namely, the right to contract with approved institutions for such courses where the Administrator finds that the agreed cost is reasonable and fair and it is suggested that the bill be amended to grant this authority.

At the present time the institutional on-the-farm training programs are being conducted by the various States. The effect of this legislation would be to establish by statute minimum standards governing such programs. It is further believed that it is the intent of the bill to recognize as a full-time program an on-the-farm training program which complies with the standards therein set forth.

The Veterans' Administration believes that it is highly important for the Congress to determine whether this program shall be considered as full-time or part-time training. On August 27, 1946, the Veterans' Administration issued an instruction containing the following language:

"For veterans pursuing courses of instruction requiring as part of such course the instructor to come to the veterans' own establishment or farm (as in institutional-on-farm courses), the number of clock-hours of instruction which the trainee receives per week will determine the extent of the part-time course for the purpose of payment of subsistence allowance and tuition."

The effect of this instruction was to announce that the Veterans' Administration considered the institutional on-the-farm program as being a part-time course under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and, as a result, students would only receive partial subsistence allowances and schools would receive only partial tuition payments. Veterans' subsistence allowances were reduced from \$65 per month to \$16.25 per month, if they had no dependents and from \$90 per month to \$22.50 per month, if they had dependents on the theory that 25 clock-hours per week represents a full-time course which is not on a semester-hour or a quarter-hour basis and the 6 hours per week put in by these trainees is equivalent to one-quarter of that amount. The educational institution would have been paid for tuition on the same basis as any other institution giving the same number of hours of instruction.

Based upon a study of the World War I on-the-farm training rehabilitation program, a policy was developed in 1943 for training disabled veterans under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress. This policy provided that the veteran could only be put into training where a course of training was written up in such definite terms and consisted of elements so clearly appropriate to the employment objective that the successful completion of the course would indicate satisfactorily employability in the chosen occupation.

The on-the-farm training program was developed to provide:

1. That the veteran to take institutional on-farm course must have complete control of the operation of a farm through ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement.
2. That the farm shall be of sufficient size and suitability for training in all farm-management operations necessary to the particular type of farming.
3. That there should be a veteran's agricultural training committee consisting of representatives of vocational agriculture education and the United States Department of Agriculture agencies which are active in the area. The committee is augmented by adding leading farmers and representatives of other qualified institutions operating in the area. This committee is for the purpose of affording the veteran guidance in technical matters, such as selection of a farm for training, development of the individual training program, and farm practices for the particular arrangement and the particular farm.
4. That the institution shall provide instruction in school for not less than 200 hours per year, not less than 8 hours in any given month.

5. That the institution shall provide instruction on the farm for not less than 100 hours per year, 50 percent of it applicable to the veteran's individual farm, by visits of not less than twice a month.

6. That between the visits of the instructor the veteran will follow instruction, guidance, and assignments of study related to the operation of the farm.

7. That the course of training is to be primarily individual in nature, the teaching concentrated and intensive, the veteran to be taught precisely what he needs to learn to manage and operate his particular farm on the basis of a complete farm and home plan.

8. That the plan should cover one complete livestock cycle and should normally be based upon 12 months of operation. It should include a financial statement, budget of income and expenses, schedule of production and disposal of crops, livestock and livestock products, inventory of livestock, equipment and supplies, statement of family living to be furnished by the farm. It should show clearly and completely the total enterprise in terms of jobs or projects to be accomplished by the operator and his family, what the year's operation will cost, what the family can contribute toward these costs, what income is to be expected, the amount of credit required, and the amount to be repaid at the end of the season.

It will be noticed that these are essentially the same criteria as are provided by the proposed bill, expanded somewhat as to detail. The effect of the bill would be to afford courses of a maximum length of 4 years, whereas the period of training under Public Law 16 is generally much shorter, and that for other training on the job is 2 years.

With that kind of farm training plan operating for Public Law 16 trainees, when Public Law 346 was enacted specifically providing for training on the job, it was decided that veterans desiring to train on the farm could do so by enrolling in the same courses which were offered for disabled veterans under Public Law 16 by training institutions which were also approved by the State to give training under Public Law 346.

While the institutional on-farm training may be classified as primarily on-the-job training, on August 27, 1946, the Veterans' Administration's decision, in effect, classified this training as part-time institutional training because the veteran while on the farm is not under direct instruction or direct supervision except for short periods of approximately 4 hours at intervals of 2 weeks when the instructor calls at the farm to check up on what the student has done on the assignments given at the time of the last preceding visit; to give additional instruction to the veteran and to make further assignments for the next 2-week period.

In contrast to that situation in institutional on-farm training, the veteran training on the job in an employer's establishment is commonly under instruction or supervision by the employer-trainer during each workday. Of course, there are some exceptions to this such as in soliciting or sales work which requires the trainee to operate away from the direct supervision of the employer. However, it must be said that a basic characteristic of all training on the job is that as the trainee progresses he becomes more independent of the instructor or trainer and may properly work away from the presence of the instructor for considerable periods.

Immediately following the issuance of the directive referred to above, opposition was voiced by persons interested in the program. In line with these objections and with suggestions from some Members of Congress, the directive was rescinded, in this regard, on September 25, 1946, until such time as the particular question might be considered by Congress.

Accordingly, at the present time, the veteran operating his own farm and participating in institutional on-farm training is receiving full subsistence allowance, and the educational institutions involved are receiving their customary tuition charges for the course. Under the rescinded directive, which the Veterans' Administration believed to be a sound administrative measure, such courses would be considered as part-time courses and subsistence allowance and tuition would be paid accordingly.

At the present rate of payment of full subsistence allowance and tuition, it is estimated that the cost of this program for the fiscal year 1948, for each 100,000 veterans in institutional on-farm training, is approximately \$117,200,000. If the course had been considered as a part-time course, as determined by the rescinded directive of August 27, 1946, the cost of this training, including tuition and subsistence allowance per 100,000 veterans, would have been \$48,345,000.

Averaging this out to unit cost per veteran, it appears that to consider this type of training as full-time training, costs the Government approximately \$688.55 more per year per veteran participating in the program. Yet the veteran receives exactly the same amount of training no matter which theory is adopted.

The number of veterans participating in this program has been steadily increasing. On September 30, 1946, there were 54,223 trainees in institutional on-farm training; on January 31, 1947, there were 98,035; on March 31, 1947, it is estimated that there were 130,789.

The amendment intended to be proposed by Senator Lodge is for the purpose of permitting veterans pursuing a farm course under the Department of Education of the State of Massachusetts to pursue such courses under the program outlined by that State, which requires 150 hours of annual instruction, individual or group, plus 250 hours of assigned related home study and a farm-work program equal in time to that customarily considered as full-time employment in farming enterprise (not less than 48 hours per week). Actually, as the amendment is drafted, the standards prescribed by the bill would be advisory only if the amendment were to be adopted, since any regional office of the Veterans' Administration could agree with a State authority to establish an individual on-farm training course and the pattern of uniformity sought to be achieved by the main bill would be destroyed.

It should further be noted that the amendment would recognize in a statute an administrative unit of the Veterans' Administration, the regional office, which unit could be abolished at any time by administrative action. If the Congress should see fit to adopt the proposed amendment, it is suggested that it be changed so that the agreement specified would be between the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the State authority, rather than between the State authority and a subordinate office of the Veterans' Administration.

The Veterans' Administration is informed that approximately 1,650,000 men entered the armed forces from farms. Based on Army surveys it is estimated that from 900,000 to 1,000,000 men intended to be farm operators or to seek farm employment, from 8 to 10 percent of this number indicated a desire for farm employment only. It is believed that 500,000 have a reasonable certainty of having a farm to operate.

In reporting to your committee on the question of ceiling provisions and subsistence allowance rates (May 2, 1947) I pointed out that in the administration of on-the-job training the Veterans' Administration is charged with the conduct of a program designed to help the veteran help himself by acquiring useful and marketable job skills; that we have a double-edged responsibility to the veteran as a recipient of these benefits and to the veteran as part of the taxpaying public. I further pointed out that education and training have not been offered to the veterans simply as rewards but as tools that will enable him to achieve economic and vocational self-sufficiency. I said that in fairness to those other veterans whose circumstances do not permit or require the use of training benefits, and in fairness to all the American people who must pay for their cost, it is our responsibility to safeguard the integrity of the program and make certain that it shall not be diverted from its sound economic objectives and become a windfall.

What I said in that report is equally applicable here and it is the position of the Veterans' Administration that to treat courses of instruction involving no more than 6 hours per week as full-time courses would be merely to provide a windfall for those who participate in such programs. I believe that the Congress should also consider in this regard that if this program is determined by statute to be a full-time program calling for the payment of subsistence allowances and tuition, that it will set a precedent whereby State boards of education in the various States could develop similar courses for veterans who operate their own stores or shops, designating such courses as full-time institutional courses. If the proposed legislation is enacted, the Veterans' Administration will be subjected to great pressure to consider such courses as requiring the payment of full subsistence allowance to veteran participants and full tuition to educational institutions offering such courses.

The Veterans' Administration recommends that if consideration be given to this legislation, formal changes herein recommended should be made and that the Congress determine whether this type of training is full-time rather than part-time training for subsistence allowance and tuition purposes.

Due to the urgent request of the committee for a report on this measure, there has not been sufficient time in which to ascertain from the Bureau of the Budget

the relationship of the proposed legislation to the program of the President. A supplemental report will be furnished later in that connection.

Sincerely yours,

OMAR N. BRADLEY,
General, United States Army, Administrator.

Senator MORSE. All right, Mr. Stirling.

Mr. STIRLING. Mr. Chairman, there are only two problems facing the Veterans' Administration concerning institutional on-farm training for veterans and these have arisen since August 27, 1946, when the Administrator ruled that for veterans pursuing courses of instruction requiring as a part of such course the instructor to come to the veteran's own establishment or farm, as in institutional on-farm courses, the number of clock-hours of instruction which the trainee receives per week will determine the extent of the part-time course for the purpose of payment of subsistence allowance and tuition.

The effect of this instruction was to announce that the Veterans' Administration considered the institutional on-farm program as being a part-time course under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and, as a result, students would only receive partial subsistence allowances and schools would receive only partial tuition payments.

Veterans' subsistence allowances were reduced from \$65 per month to \$16.25 per month, if they had no dependents and from \$90 per month to \$32.50 per month, if they had dependents on the theory that 25 clock-hours per week represents a full-time course which is not on a semester-hour or a quarter-hour basis and the six hours per week put in by these trainees is equivalent to one-quarter of that amount. The educational institution would have been paid for tuition on the same basis as any other institution giving the same number of hours of instruction.

Immediately following the issuance of this instruction, opposition was voiced by persons interested in the program. In line with these objections and with suggestions from some members of Congress, the order was rescinded in this regard, on September 25, 1946, until such time as the particular question might be considered by Congress. Therefore, the two questions before the Congress are:

1. Whether schools ought to be paid tuition based upon all the time which the veteran spends on his farm as well as the time spent in school, or based solely upon the time the veteran spends in school plus the time the school gives instruction to the veteran on his own farm.

2. Whether the veteran, pursuing institutional on-the-farm training on his own farm, shall be entitled to full subsistence allowance, \$65 or \$90 per month, despite the fact that under the law subsistence allowance is payable only where the veteran is pursuing the course of training in which he is enrolled.

If the bill which is now before your committee becomes a law, the Veterans' Administration would be required to pay tuition for a full-time course and the full subsistence allowance rate of \$65 or \$90 per month.

Senator MORSE. Let us take a hypothetical example. Here is veteran A. He decides that he wants to learn something about dairying, so he goes to farmer B and he says, "I want to start in on this farm and I want to learn dairying."

Question No. 1: Can farmer B, without having any connection with any agricultural institution or school of any kind, hire veteran A and then have veteran A petition the Veterans' Administration, being a single veteran, for \$65 subsistence?

Mr. STIRLING. If that farmer, Mr. Chairman, is recognized by the approving agency of the State as having a facility which is qualified and equipped to train this boy who leaves his farm to take on dairying, he may elect the course which this farmer offers and while in training he would be considered by the Veterans' Administration as in training on-the-job and would receive \$65 or \$90 a month, subject to the limitations of \$175 and \$200.

Senator MORSE. All right; now farmer B has one of the finest and largest dairy farms in the State. He goes to the Veterans' Administration in the State and says, "I want to apply to have my farm approved now by the Veterans' Administration as a training farm."

Mr. STIRLING. He doesn't, Mr. Chairman. He goes to the approving agency of the State, which has nothing to do with the Veterans' Administration.

Senator MORSE. All right, he goes to the approving agency of the State, whatever agency it is that has charge of the on-the-job training program for the State, and says, "I want you to list my farm as a training farm for such veterans as I need to employ," and they do, because it is a very high type of dairy farm, and he trains only those whom he needs to help operate his farm.

Now he needs 20 men to operate it, so he hires 20 veterans, all wanting to learn the dairying business. They get \$65 from the Government and he pays the regular wage that he has to pay for dairy men, but it is within the \$175 bracket. Is that all right?

Mr. STIRLING. Yes, sir.

Senator MORSE. That is what this bill purports to accomplish?

Mr. STIRLING. No, sir; this bill has to do with a boy who has his own farm; he has complete control of his own farm.

Senator MORSE. That is my next hypothetical question, but under my first hypothetical question this bill covers that.

Mr. STIRLING. That is correct.

Senator MORSE. Now my second hypothetical question is veteran X. He thinks he wants to go into the dairy business, so he buys a farm and then he goes to the State agency that has charge of the on-the-job training program. He says, "I bought a 160-acre farm out here. I am running 20 Guernsey milk cows on it. I am learning by trial and error, but I have got veteran A, who is going to help me; he is a married veteran, and I want \$90 a month and the supervisor of my farm is going to be a next door neighbor." Can he do that?

Mr. STIRLING. I am not so sure, Mr. Chairman. I believe if that boy did what you have said in your hypothetical question, the State approving agency would refer him to that agency in the State which is offering a course of institutional on-the-farm training. He would go to that agency and apply for this course, which is usually a 4-hour a week course, in schooling.

Senator MORSE. But this neighbor happens to be the instructor in this course and he has to do his instructing morning and evening for this veteran who lives next door. This veteran says, "The one thing I don't like is to be enclosed within four walls. I have an obsession

against that. I am going to do my work right out here on the farm, but don't get me into that classroom; I can't take it."

Mr. STIRLING. I don't believe that he could get his course by the approving agency of the State.

Senator MORSE. In other words, he cannot get his complete training on the farm itself, but he has to go some place in order to get some classroom instruction.

Mr. STIRLING. I think that is correct, sir.

Senator MORSE. Well, you heard the Congressman's testimony, didn't you?

Mr. STIRLING. Yes.

Senator MORSE. He says that the machinists don't have to do that.

Mr. STIRLING. The difference, Mr. Chairman, I think, from our point of view, and that is the reason this problem has arisen, is because the boy who is in training as a machinist perhaps can be likened to the boy who has his own machine shop, we'll say, he has bought his own machine shop, put in his money, perhaps borrowed under the GI bill to set up this shop. Now he wants to have instruction in his own shop.

Now if this bill becomes a law, it is quite possible for the same type of course to arise, with reference to the boy who owns his own machine shop or his own business. The difference is that the boy in his own machine shop is not under the supervision or instruction every hour of the day as the boy who is in training on-the-job in somebody else's machine shop, because the foreman or the journeyman is in charge of him.

This boy on his own farm receives instruction 4 hours a week in a classroom away from his farm. Then the instructor comes out for 2 hours a week and instructs him. The rest of the time he is on his own following the projects which have been assigned to him in order to make a report to the instructor when he comes the next week.

Senator MORSE. Let's just play with that for a moment. Let's go back to my first hypothetical veteran. Veteran A is working on farmer B's dairy farm. He is under supervision.

Mr. STIRLING. That is right.

Senator MORSE. Now there is no problem there, is there?

Mr. STIRLING. There is no problem there.

Senator MORSE. You wouldn't require that veteran to go to a classroom, would you?

Mr. STIRLING. Not unless the farmer himself required the boy to go to school.

Senator MORSE. "Oh, no," he says, "I want him right here all day long."

Mr. STIRLING. All right.

Senator MORSE. But in hypothetical 2, veteran X has got to go to a classroom, even though his neighbor, who is a qualified instructor for such a classroom, says, "I will give him the supervision right on his farm. That is where he ought to be. I can show him how a milking machine works on his own farm better than back there in a high school laboratory."

Mr. STIRLING. We don't make him.

Senator MORSE. This bill simply says one of its objectives is to cover my second hypothetical.

Mr. STIRLING. That is right.

Senator MORSE. But on the machinist hypothetical, where the veteran works for another machinist in his plant, you don't have any trouble, either. He doesn't have to go to any class room.

Mr. STIRLING. Well, Mr. Chairman, he may be taking a standard apprenticeship course. That type of course usually requires a minimum of 144 hours a year in related subjects, which would require the boy to go to school.

Senator MORSE. Maybe I haven't got the right hypothetical. I want to stay within the Congressman's hypothetical. I understood the Congressman's hypothetical to be that there is a discrimination between the farm veteran and the skilled worker veteran, that is, the veteran who is trying to be a machinist or a mechanic. Let me get out of a machine shop into a garage. Say he goes to a Ford garage. He goes to his State agency and says I want to learn to be a Ford mechanic. They hire him and he gets his \$65 a month, doesn't he, without going to any classroom, but he just stays right in that Ford garage?

Mr. STIRLING. Except that under Public Law 679, Mr. Chairman, one of the criteria required is that related training be afforded if the veteran needs it. It is one of the required criteria in Public Law 679 for on-the-job training or other training on the job, which differs from your apprenticeship courses.

Senator MORSE. If the veteran needs classroom training over and above that, a section of the law says that when the Veterans Administration inspector comes in and looks the situation over, he can say, "Well, now, this fellow ought to take some classroom work in addition." Is that your point?

Mr. STIRLING. Not under 346, Mr. Chairman, but under Public Law 679, which was passed last August, it set up one of the criteria that the boy be required to take related training if he needed it as other training on the job.

Senator MORSE. Now to get back to my garage hypothetical. He hires out to the Ford garage. He does all of his work in the Ford garage. Nobody decides that he needs to go any place else for any training over and above what he gets right there in the Ford garage. My question is: Is it under the law possible for him to get his \$65 a month and get all of his training within the four walls of that Ford garage and never go into any classroom anywhere?

Mr. STIRLING. Yes, sir.

Senator MORSE. Now if my farmer boy goes to a dairy farm, can he get full training on that dairy farm without ever seeing the inside of a Smith-Hughes school?

Mr. STIRLING. Yes.

Senator MORSE. Now we come to the individual who becomes a partner in this Ford garage. He says, "I am going to handle the mechanical end. You handle the sales end. I will handle the mechanical end because I have to learn the game from the bottom up." It is his own shop. Can he do it within his own shop without going to school some place? Not a man was changed in the personnel. All that was changed here was some money. He buys a half interest in the Ford garage. Everybody else remains on the pay roll as is.

Mr. STIRLING. I think he can. The only type of case I am thinking of, Mr. Chairman, is where the boy, we'll say, owns his own shoe shop, where there are himself and another worker. He has a little store of his own of any kind that you can think of.

Senator MORSE. With somebody there to instruct him.

Mr. STIRLING. No. There wouldn't be anybody there to instruct him.

Senator MORSE. Oh, well, I think you get down to the point there of first approving the training, then determining whether or not you have an establishment whereby he can get the training, but he is one of my hypotheticals. I have him protected and I have the Government protected in my hypothetical in that the mind is there to give the training.

Let's take another hypothetical. Let's take my farm boy who has this 160 acres. He has the 20 head of Guernsey cattle. Now the owner of it just can't do the work, but he can sit around there on a stool and he can give this fellow instructions all day long. He says, "I'll tell you what you ought to do. You ought to buy half of this farm. You do the work and I'll do the instructing," so he buys a half interest in the farm. Can't that old farmer who is all crippled up sit there and give him instructions?

Mr. STIRLING. I am not so sure. Of course, Mr. Chairman, this bill pertains solely to the boy; I say solely, but in the big bulk of the cases, to the boy who has his own farm and there is no instructor there to instruct him except this instructor who comes out 2 hours a week to see him.

Senator MORSE. Well, let's take that one.

Mr. STIRLING. That type was a new type of case to the Veterans' Administration which caused it to rule as it did that it was a part-time course, that we would pay for the period of time the boy was subjected to instruction in the classroom and for the 2 hours of instruction on his farm. We didn't know how else to rule on it because, while we had devised this course for the disabled veterans, the States picked it up as something to help the boy who had been in the service and who owned his own farm and to give him a chance to get some training.

We are not questioning the quality of training at all. There is no question in our mind on that. As a matter of fact, our own people feel that it is a very good course. The only question was how much money we had to pay that boy.

Senator MORSE. Let's take that. The other hypotheticals don't bother me at all.

Mr. STIRLING. I think they can be taken care of.

Senator MORSE. In the other hypotheticals, he is entitled to subsistence. Let's take your hypothetical. He buys the farm, and there are lots of things about farming that he doesn't know. He is willing to learn. Does the instructor come out under the Smith-Hughes Act?

Mr. STIRLING. Not necessarily, Mr. Chairman. He may come out under the tuition payments that we pay the State board of education.

Senator MORSE. Whoever they set up to give the training.

Mr. STIRLING. That is right.

Senator MORSE. What is it, 2 hours a week of instruction?

Mr. STIRLING. Two hours every week.

Senator MORSE. He starts on Monday morning. He says, "All right, John, we'll just lay out the week's work. The first thing you have to do is to plow that ground. Last week I gave you instruction on how to run this tractor. I showed you how to change the plow shares if you don't see a stone before you hit it. Well, due to the condition of

that soil, it is going to take you 3 days. It is going to take you another day to get it ready for the seed. That will be four days. That, in addition to the chores you have to do, will take you the whole week."

Now he gives him some instructions as to how deep he should plow. He gives him some instruction in regard to some contour plowing, and it takes him 2 hours to give him those instructions. Then the boy goes and does that all week long. Why do you want him to spend 6 hours downtown in some classroom during that week?

Mr. STIRLING. We don't require that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MORSE. I am just trying to feel my way along here. I understand he isn't going to get his full pay unless he spends some time in addition in a classroom some place.

Mr. STIRLING. Let's put it the other way. Suppose the boy was getting this course on his own farm through correspondence.

Senator MORSE. I am not so sure he shouldn't.

Mr. STIRLING. Under the law, we can't pay any subsistence allowance to a veteran who takes a correspondence course as such by itself. So, as I say, the Veterans' Administration is in a dilemma as to the amount of subsistence that should be paid, and there is so much money involved in this program. So the only decision we could come to was that it was a part-time course based upon the number of hours of instruction which he received in classroom and the instruction which the boy received on his own farm.

Senator MORSE. You make it a part-time course unless he receives a given number of hours of instruction in the classroom. Am I right when I say that?

Mr. STIRLING. That is correct. That was the basis of the decision.

Senator MORSE. Suppose all of those hours of instruction are given right out there on the land. Is there any objection to that?

Mr. STIRLING. We would still consider it a part-time instruction.

Senator MORSE. It seems to me that that is about the best classroom you can put him in, right on his own farm under instruction, and that the objective of the legislation is to instill the training into the boy. I don't care how we get the training to him. If we can get the training into him on the farm, I don't see why we should stand on the formality of requiring him to go to a classroom any more than if we can get the training into the garage mechanic on the floor of the garage.

I don't see why we ought to require that he go some place to a classroom to get the training. So put me straight. What I am trying to do is to get clear in my own mind what the really fundamental issue here is. I don't think it is what we talked about heretofore. As I see it, the fundamental issue now becomes an issue as to whether or not the intent of this legislation can only be carried out by formal classroom instruction, and that unless you have that formal classroom instruction, the most he can get is part-time allowance.

When I say that what we ought to look for now is whether or not he is getting the instruction, I certainly don't want to see this law used as a means for getting cheap labor without any instruction flowing from the program. This is a veterans' aid bill, not a veterans' bonus bill. It is a veterans' aid bill. Unless the aid is carried out, then, of course, I don't think the Veterans' Administration is justified in granting any allowance in any particular case in which the aid is not provided for. But for the life of me, I don't see why my farm veteran can't get the training on his farm if the supervisory force that is run-

ning the program in the States is doing its job and making certain that he is getting the training. That is what I would make the criterion. If he isn't getting the training, I would cut him off and say, "Here, all you are doing is getting money, not training."

Mr. STIRLING. Well, I think that is the basis, Mr. Chairman, for the decision of the Veterans' Administration, that the conclusion that we reached in August was that the only training the veteran was receiving was the training which he was receiving in the classroom plus the 2 hours on the farm.

I want to speak for a minute of your view of what this boy goes through in plowing up this piece of ground and performing this assignment which is given him, which takes time, and the only place he can perform it is on his own farm. He can't take the farm to the classroom. He has got to do it right there; but as regards the soundness of having classroom instruction, I think you will have responsible people before your committee who can testify very well on the philosophy of the classroom instruction.

Senator MORSE. That is exactly why I am using this hypothetical situation. I am trying to distinguish clearly this issue: Can we give the farm training in the absence of formal classroom instruction? It seems to me that you have got a problem of supervision of training; that is probably an administrative problem, and maybe that is why the decision of the Veterans' Administration was made that, administratively, it is more difficult to administer training, administer the supervision of training on the farm than it is to administer the supervision of training part of which at least is given in formal classroom instruction. I have your point clearly in mind. Is there anything else you have to offer?

Mr. STIRLING. No, sir.

Mr. BIRDSALL. Mr. Chairman, in the report to the committee, there are four amendments proposed that are purely matters of form. In section 4 (c), we suggest a formal amendment in order to remove any question but what they will be full-time courses if they meet the standards.

The report of April 30, 1947 (No. 327), from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to the House of Representatives states, in pertinent part, that "The purpose of this bill is to enact into law standards controlling institutional on-farm training and to insure treatment of courses complying with such standards as full-time institutional courses." There may be some doubt as to whether the language used in section 4 of the bill would accomplish this result without resort to the legislative history to ascertain that intent. Section 4 reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

(c) As used in this part the term "institutional on-farm training" shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course, combines
(1) * * *

Particular attention is invited to the words "when taken as a full-time course." It is believed that this defect would be corrected if this section, in pertinent part, were amended to read as follows:

(c) As used in this part "institutional on-farm training" shall mean a course, approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it combines (1) * * *.

In the last sentence of section 4 of the bill, it might be well to indicate whether it is intended to give the Veterans' Administration the authority to withdraw approval from the institution which has been approved by a State agency. In other words, there is no antecedent to the words "if it is found" to indicate by whom the finding may be made. This could refer to either the Administrator or the State approving agency or both, and that ought to be cleared.

Now in regard to the institutional on-the-farm courses, the report indicates that the Veterans' Administration should possibly be given the same authority as is now granted with regard to the short intensive postgraduate courses, namely, the right to contract with approved institutions for such courses where the Administrator finds that the agreed cost is reasonable and fair, and it is suggested that the bill be amended to grant the authority. That is purely a suggestion to the committee.

There is one more, and that is in connection with Senator Lodge's proposed amendment. The very point as to form was raised by Congressman Wheeler as is raised in this report in that the regional office may be abolished at any time, and probably the committee would rather, if they are going to retain the sense of the amendment, designate the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Senator MORSE. It is an amendment that has the effect of throwing the act out of the window. Am I correct on that?

Mr. WHEELER. Yes.

Senator IVES. Mr. Chairman, I have a question now, if I may insert it.

Senator MORSE. Yes.

Senator IVES. I wasn't here during most of the Congressman's testimony, and this may have been covered during his testimony, but I am just curious to know what this State authority is or this State agency. Who determines it? It is mentioned here, but I don't find any definition of it anywhere. Who is going to decide on this business here that has to be adhered to?

Mr. STIRLING. Senator, the approving agency of the State referred to in the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, title II, is that agency that is designated by the Governor to approve as qualified and equipped training establishments and training institutions.

Senator IVES. In agriculture?

Mr. STIRLING. Yes, sir; in any course.

Senator IVES. What types of courses does this State agency embrace?

Mr. STIRLING. Agricultural establishments, Senator, industrial establishments, colleges and university training courses. Most of the States have approved the boards of education as the training agency to give these courses known as institutional on-the-farm courses. We have over 130,000.

Senator IVES. Veterans' agricultural courses?

Mr. STIRLING. Yes, sir; known as institutional and on-the-farm courses.

Senator IVES. In what way do they differ from what you propose here?

Mr. STIRLING. The issue, as I pointed out, Senator, so far as the Veterans' Administration is concerned, is not the quality of training,

but it has to do with what subsistence allowance we will pay the boy while he is in training on his own farm and how much tuition we will pay the institution which is giving the course. Those are the only questions so far as the Veterans' Administration is concerned.

Senator IVES. How much do they get out of that ordinarily? I mean what is the amount of money entailed there? How much does the ordinary veteran get?

Mr. STIRLING. At the present time, the veterans are receiving full subsistence allowance because the Administrator canceled his decision in August at the request of responsible people, and we have authority to determine whether this is a full-time or part-time course under paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) which part was added to the regulation by title II of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

In August, the Administrator decided that it was a part-time course and the veteran would only receive one-fourth of the \$65 or \$90 a month while he was pursuing this course and we would pay the educational institutions on the basis of the number of hours of instruction which they gave. This bill which is before the committee now, if passed, would require us to pay to the boy in training on his own farm full subsistence allowance subject to the limitations of \$175 and \$200 and to pay the educational institution their customary charges, whatever they may be, because we have no authority to go behind the customary charges which are set by the institutions.

Senator IVES. In other words, this is supposed to make up the lack of the others. Is that it?

Mr. STIRLING. That is right.

Senator IVES. Thank you.

Senator MORSE. Our next witness is Harry V. Hayden who is the national legislation representative for the American Legion.

STATEMENT OF CECIL MUNSON, HEAD, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION, THE AMERICAN LEGION, ACCOMPANIED BY HARRY V. HAYDEN, NATIONAL LEGISLATION REPRESENTATIVE, THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. HAYDEN. I am from the American Legion. We endorse H. R. 2181. I want to present as the witness for the American Legion Mr. Cecil Munson who is head of our vocational training and education.

Mr. MUNSON. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I think you have before you the briefs that were prepared for this hearing.

Senator MORSE. The Chair will rule that the prepared statement will be incorporated in the record at the conclusion of your testimony.

Mr. MUNSON. With the passing of Public Law 679, we felt that the institutional on-the-job training program was progressing very satisfactorily. The contracts that were being issued at that time were quite in line with the standards set up in this present bill, H. R. 2181.

In August, Public Law 679 was passed, and then, on August 27, instruction 8 came out, and in section 3, paragraph (b) (6), the restrictive interpretation which brought the self-proprietor down to subsistence on a clock-hour basis of instruction appeared in instruction 8.

Now so far as we could ascertain there was no particular reason for it in Public Law 679, and from all the information we could gather, there seemed to be some controversy over whether or not the self-proprietor should get full subsistence previous to the passing of this law, and when the law was passed and instruction 8 came into the picture it was a fine opportunity to get into this picture the restrictive interpretations as to the number of amount of subsistence being based upon the number of clock hours of classroom instruction.

Well, immediately, as has been said here previously, objection was raised all over the country not only in regard to this restrictive interpretation, but in regard to the ceiling law plus the 2-year limitation for on-the-job training. And in September the thing became so hot that on September 25, just 29 days after the publication date of instruction 8, the Administrator sent out a message rescinding this action, which was the first sentence of this paragraph.

Now that restriction read this way:

Pending consideration by the Congress of the question of institutional on-farm training under Public Law 346, the first sentence of paragraph 6 of paragraph D of section III, instruction 8, August 27, is hereby rescinded. Continue practices in effect prior to issuance of this instruction subject to income limitation authorized under Public Law 679.

Otherwise, then, the program proceeded as it had been operating previous to the passage of Public Law 679. Now our interest is that it stay on that same basis.

The American Legion is interested in a good training program. We don't object to bringing into this picture training standards such as are in Public Law 679 and as are in H. R. 2181. We think the mandates for setting up a good training program are desirable and we approve of that and we are for it. We think that that is a good thing to have in the law. But to us, the self-proprietor section or the self-proprietor training is the heart of this whole farm-training program, and it is unfair to restrict a boy who has leased some land or is farming his father's property or has been able to take over some neighbor's property to absolute clock hours of classroom instruction.

So far as his subsistence is concerned, it is unfair to assume that a self-proprietor or a boy who has leased property is a fully trained farmer. I think it is unfair to assume that he is on the same basis as a doctor seeking a refresher course or a lawyer seeking a refresher course.

These boys get the major part of their training by having projects of their own; that is, over a long period of training under the Smith-Hughes Act. That has been the very background and the basic principle of training. They own their own hog or they own their own calf or they have their father set aside a certain piece of land for the growing of grain, et cetera.

All of these boys anticipate that at some time they will have their own farm, and, therefore, the self-proprietorship training in the on-the-farm training program to us is the heart of it. And it is for that reason that we oppose the insertion of the restrictive interpretation in Public Law 679 which works against the self-proprietor, and it is interesting to note the growth of the program immediately following the rescission.

Before the rescission not only were objections coming in from all the vocational agricultural instructors all over the country, but the

Veterans' Administration agricultural training officers themselves, who have had their basic training in Smith-Hughes vocational agricultural work, objected very seriously to the restriction placed upon the self-proprietors, and we feel that this law, H. R. 2181, takes care of the situation in a very satisfactory manner.

Now we became interested in training to find some remedy to this situation. As soon as this restrictive interpretation came into the picture, we turned to vocational agricultural instructors and their organization under the American Vocational Association for some plan whereby there could be a uniform interpretation in terms of practices followed in the years past. It might be worked into this law to stabilize it and make it impossible to bring into it any further restrictive legislation, and in December, I believe it was—I don't remember that date; I thought Mr. Dennis might be here—but at a meeting of the national convention of the American Vocational Association, they passed a resolution which is embodied in H. R. 2181. Further, this whole subject was discussed at the veterans' council, which is part of the National Education Association, in Detroit. At their meeting in Detroit, they again approved the principles embodied in this H. R. 2181.

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact of what the Veterans' Administration has stated, that the administrator himself has stated, pending consideration by Congress of this question, we believe it is imperative that H. R. 2181 become law so as to forestall any further restrictive interpretation on the institutional on-the-farm training program. We believe it will stabilize it and make the training very worth while.

Senator MORSE. Do you have any comments to make on any of the proposed amendments?

Mr. MUNSON. I didn't quite get all of the proposed amendments.

Senator MORSE. Possibly we may leave it this way, that you take a copy of the Veterans' Administration report on the bill, and if you have any comments to make on any of their proposed amendments, you will do so by way of a memorandum and we will incorporate it.

Mr. MUNSON. I will be very happy to do so.

Senator MORSE. Are there any questions?

Senator IVES. No.

Senator PEPPER. No.

Senator MORSE. All right, thank you very much.

The next witness is Mr. John C. Williamson, assistant legislative representative of Veterans of Foreign Wars.

(Mr. Munson submitted the brief of the American Legion as follows:)

STATEMENT BY C. H. MUNSON, CHIEF OF VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND EDUCATION, THE AMERICAN LEGION, ON LEGISLATION RELATING TO INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

The American Legion supports H. R. 2181, an act relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans. We believe this act will stabilize the program by eliminating the possibility of further restrictive interpretation in the payment of subsistence allowances and by providing ample standards for worth-while training.

The American Legion became actively interested in the farm training program during the summer of 1946. The majority of our posts in the rural areas are located in towns of less than 2,500 population, and our members, as well as all other veterans, are either active farmers or directly dependent upon the welfare

of farmers. We were particularly interested in a well-planned training program for self-proprietors.

During the early stages of development there were many understandable problems which were gradually and carefully being solved. The success of these stabilization processes were measured by the growing interest in initiating and developing the program. The program was following much the same pattern found in the Smith-Hughes vocational agriculture program which had been successful over a period of years.

Many States were retarded in developing the farm training program because they lacked finances for supervision. In approving those sections of Public Law 679, Seventy-ninth Congress, which provided financial aid and set up desirable criteria for on-the-job training, the American Legion believed the way was cleared for continued growth and improvement. However, it did not plan on or approve those sections of Public Law 679 which set ceilings at \$175 and \$200 for veterans without and with dependents, or the 2-year limitation for on-the-job training.

In addition to the above restrictions embodied in Public Law 679, Seventy-ninth Congress there appeared in instruction No. 8, August 27, 1946, section 3, paragraph (D) (6), the following:

"For veterans pursuing courses of instruction requiring as a part of such course the instructor to come to the veteran's own establishment, or farm (as institutional on-farm course), the number of clock hours of instruction which the trainee receives per week will determine the extent of the part-time course for the purpose of payment of subsistence allowance and tuition."

In addition to restrictive legislation affecting subsistence allowance this restrictive interpretation threw every well-organized program into a tail spin and brought all newly initiated programs to a standstill. All the prospects for future development already in operation were snapped out like a light. This meant that the amount of subsistence allowance allotted to self-proprietors was to be based on the number of clock hours of classroom instructions and at best trainees could only get in approximately 6 hours per week and thereby entitled to only one-fourth subsistence which amounted to \$22.50 if married.

To make such a ruling more surprising, no one could find anything in Public Law 679 that required or even suggested such an interpretation and no agricultural training officer in the Veterans' Administration would ever admit that they had recommended it.

As a result of this interpretation an immediate flood of criticism poured into the offices of the Veterans' Administration, the American Legion, and Congressmen. Veterans' Administration agricultural training officers in the field immediately questioned the wisdom of such a decision.

On September 25, 1946, 29 days after the publication date of instruction No. 8, and just previous to the national convention of the American Legion in San Francisco, the Administrator sent out the following message which rescinded this action:

"Pending consideration by the Congress of the question of institutional on-farm training under Public Law 346, the first sentence of paragraph 6 of paragraph D of section III, instruction No. 8, August 27, is hereby rescinded. Continue practices in effect prior to issuance of this instruction subject to income limitation authorized under Public Law 679."

This rescission put the program back on the same basis of operation, with the exception of wage ceilings and the 2-year limitation of on-the-job training, as existed prior to the issuance of instruction 8, August 27, 1946. Immediately all agencies interested in the program formulated resolutions and recommendations to forestall any attempt to interpret the program at some future date in terms of section III, paragraph (D) (6). An interpretation of the Administrator's telegram led us to believe that he would recommend to the Congress that such a policy be enacted into law. Many States were hesitating to develop a full program until the issue was definitely settled.

Self-proprietorship training is the heart of the entire farm program. While many trainees may start as hired hands all are looking forward to farming their own land as soon as possible. This is the consensus of educators trained in agriculture and with many years of experience in training institutions.

The American Legion believes that a strong farm-training program is essential to the future welfare of our country, and is asking that it be permanently stabilized. We have turned to the American Vocational Association for recommendations, believing that such an organization, including the outstanding agricultural vocational educators of the United States, should be able to make a real con-

tribution. This organization, after studying the problem very carefully, passed unanimously the resolution which H. R. 2181 embodies. This same resolution was endorsed by the veterans' education council of the National Education Association in their Detroit meeting, January 17, 1947.

In a previous statement before this committee in support of S. 407, we urged that you recommend the repeal of wage ceilings and the 2-year limitation for on-the-job training. We now urge you to recommend the passage of H. R. 2181 because it provides for the removal of restrictive interpretations involving subsistence allowances and further provides ample standards controlling the program. These provisions will bring about stabilization and added interest.

STATEMENT OF GENE J. DONAGHUE, CHIEF, VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND EDUCATION FOR VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN C. WILLIAMSON, ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. Chairman, we have here today a young man by the name of Gene Donaghue, who is chief of our vocational rehabilitation and education service in our national rehabilitation section. He has been working with this problem for some time and I am sure he will be able to present the views of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Senator MORSE. We will be glad to hear you, Mr. Donaghue.

Mr. DONAGHUE. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like permission to read the prepared statement into the record, if I may.

Senator MORSE. Yes.

Mr. DONAGHUE. Institutional-on-farm training has been offered to veterans in most States for well over a year and in some States for 2 years. Reports from veterans, from instructors, and from the press praise the program highly as one of great benefit to veterans, to the communities, and to the agriculture of our Nation.

Most of the veterans taking this course are farm operators on their own farms or operate a farm under lease or management agreement. Before veterans may enter such training consideration is given to the size and type of the farm so that upon successful completion of the course, the veteran will be operating not less than the minimum-sized family-type farm-management unit for the area in which he is located.

A small percentage of the veterans taking the course are training under an employer either for a position as farm manager under the employer or to better train themselves before they begin operating a farm on their own.

The course of training is primarily one of teaching applied farm management, technical knowledge, and special skills. The program as it is offered provides for integrating the services of the agricultural agencies in the area together with those of the instructor in order that the trainees may learn the best modern farm practices.

Upon completion of his training, these farm veterans are already employed, the larger number of them, on farms which over a period of years will yield economic returns for the veterans.

This program has been offered primarily through vocational agriculture departments of our public schools and under the supervision of the State departments of education. Prior to August 1946, when the Veterans' Administration issued instruction No. 8, institutional-on-

farm training had been considered by veterans and by the schools offering the course as a full-time course for which the veteran was eligible to receive up to \$65 or \$90 per month as subsistence and schools could receive necessary tuition to pay for the cost of instruction.

That part of the course in which the instructor planned assignments of work and study for the trainee on his farm or the farm of an employer trainer was not considered to be training under the provisions of VA instruction No. 8.

Under the provisions of the program as set up by the school and as previously provided for by the VA in instructions to the field, these assignments of work and study are a part of the course to teach the veteran to operate his farm successfully, are a part of the instructor's plan for determining progress in the course, determining how well the trainee is able to apply what he has learned in group instruction and determining what additional technical knowledge or skills the trainee needs to know in order to farm successfully.

If instruction 8 were to be put into effect again, veterans in this course would be eligible for only one-fourth subsistence and, although tuition for the course when paid for on the basis of a full-time course is less than \$500 for the ordinary school year, under the provisions of VA instruction 8 a veteran would need to request his entitlement be used up at an accelerated rate in order that tuition could be paid to cover the cost of the course.

If this bill is enacted, it will permit the institutional on-farm program to operate successfully as it has been so far and will provide our farm veterans with the type of training they need to successfully establish themselves in farming.

The present method now in use by the Veterans' Administration for training and paying farm trainees is one of the best programs in existence. The trainee's success is not measured in terms of marks in school, but on his ability to apply what he has learned to the farm that he is managing. His results are measured in terms of "bread and butter" which is the most practical test for success in any course of training. In my many field trips throughout the country, I discussed farm training with our service officers, and in no case did I hear anything but the highest praise of the present program.

Gentlemen, these considerations represent the opinions of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, who heartily endorsed the passage of this bill.

Senator MORSE. I have only one question, Mr. Donaghue. Do you agree with the chairman that the essence of this problem goes to the question as to whether or not the supervision can be given on the farm?

Mr. DONAGHUE. Yes, sir.

Senator MORSE. And in your opinion, the supervision is now being given on the farm?

Mr. DONAGHUE. Yes, sir.

Senator MORSE. And in your opinion, it is not necessary to require the veteran who operates his own farm or his leased farm to go elsewhere for any instruction other than that which the instructors give to him who under the program are sent to his farm?

Mr. DONAGHUE. That is right, sir.

Senator MORSE. Do you have any questions, Senator Ives?

Senator IVES. No.

Senator MORSE. Do you have any questions, Senator Pepper?

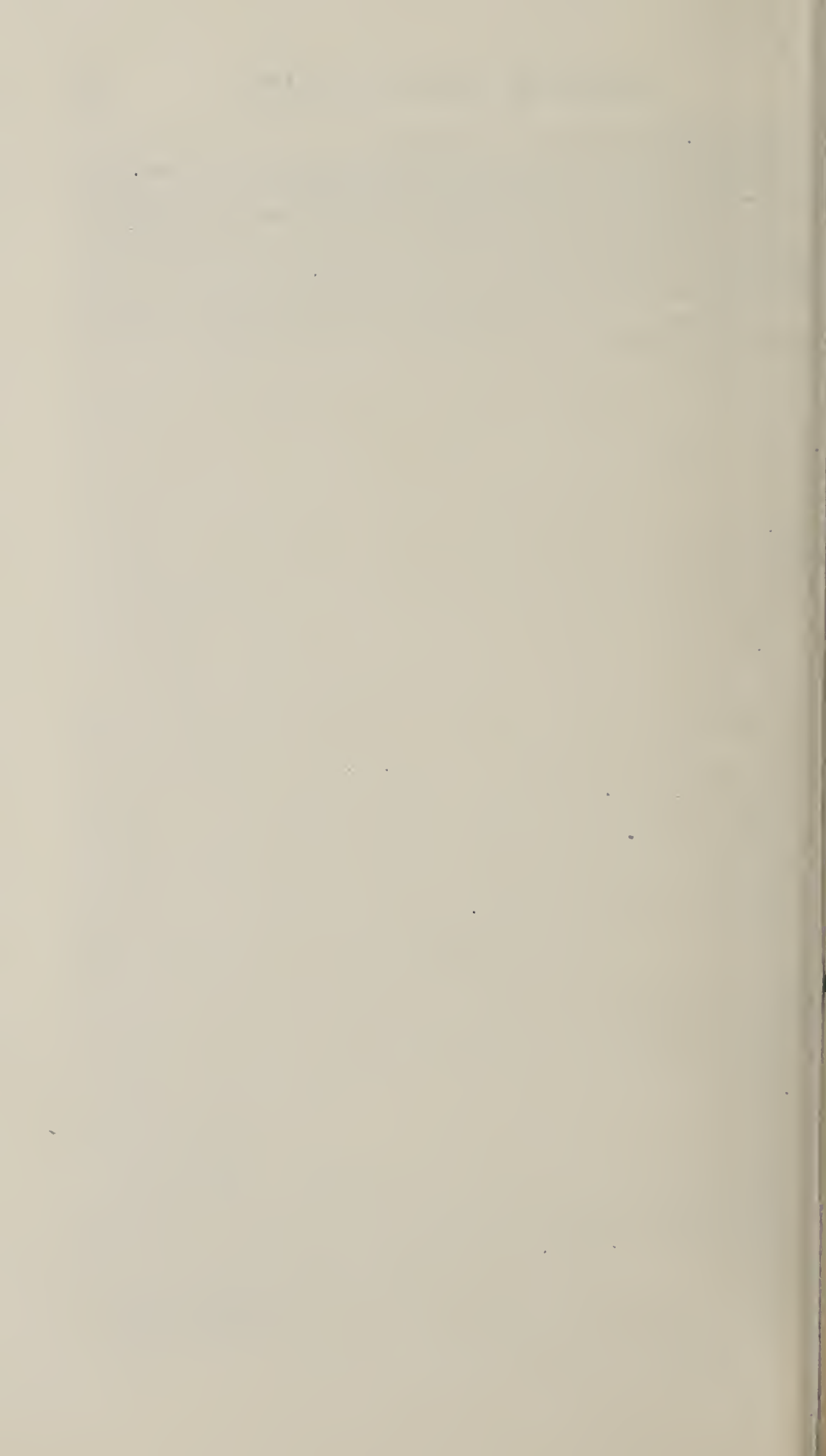
Senator PEPPER. No.

Senator MORSE. Thank you very much.

These are all the witnesses that we have scheduled for this morning. Are there any other witnesses who want to testify?

We will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock on this bill, and we will meet this afternoon at 2 o'clock on the termination date bill as far as the Secretary of War's views and the Secretary of Navy's views are concerned. We will recess, then, on this basis.

(Whereupon, at 11 a. m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene for the purposes of this hearing at 10 a. m., Tuesday, June 10, 1947.)



ON-THE-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1947

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 a. m., in the committee room, Capitol Building, Senator Wayne Morse, presiding.

Present: Senators Morse (presiding) and Jenner.

Senator MORSE. The first witness today will be Mr. Elliott Newcomb, legislative director, AMVETS, of Washington, D. C.

STATEMENT OF ELLIOTT NEWCOMB, LEGISLATIVE DIRECTOR, AMVETS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. NEWCOMB. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, with your permission, I would like to read a statement prepared for me by our national agricultural committee.

H. R. 2181 would enact into law provisions whereby rural veterans in all the States could participate in institutional on-the-farm training, and this bill sets up specific requirements relating to hours of instruction in the classroom and supervised work experience on the farm.

As a matter of fact, in many agricultural States, this on-the-farm training is already operating on exactly the same basis as outlined in H. R. 2181. This bill would make the farm training uniform throughout the country.

Through its national agricultural committee, AMVETS has had an opportunity to look into the manner in which this on-the-farm training is operating in several States. In agricultural States, where the farm training has been going on for a considerable length of time (Arkansas, for example, was one of the first if not the first State to start this program for the rural veteran), the programs are operating very successfully along the lines outlined in H. R. 2181. Most of the agricultural veterans are attending vocational agriculture classes at the State vocational schools at least once each week for 2 hours (a minimum of 8 hours per month), and are receiving instruction while actually working on the farm.

The important point in this bill is to give uniformity and clarity to the provisions establishing on-the-farm training for veterans who desire to return to farming as an occupation.

Surely, we have an obligation to the rural veteran in this matter. We see a three-sided program in veterans' training: (1) Assisting the veteran in the city to get into job training; (2) helping the veteran who is enrolled in formal training in the high schools and colleges; and (3)

assisting the rural veteran through this program of on-the-farm training.

AMVETS gives its endorsement to this bill to implement the training program for the agricultural veteran.

Senator MORSE. I haven't any questions, Mr. Newcomb. I think it is a pretty clear and concise statement of your position. Do you wish to add anything else?

Mr. NEWCOMB. No, sir.

Senator MORSE. The next witness will be Mr. Chat Paterson, legislative representative, American Veterans Committee, of Washington, D. C.

**STATEMENT OF CHAT PATERSON, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE,
AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. PATERSON. I would like, Mr. Chairman, to read this very short statement, if I may.

Senator MORSE. I will be glad to have you do so.

Mr. PATERSON. The American Veterans Committee supports in its entirety H. R. 2181 introduced to stabilize the program of institutional-on-the-farm training for veterans now being offered in almost every State by educational agencies and particularly by the vocational agricultural departments under supervision of the State departments of education.

Since the inception approximately 2 years ago of this training program for farmer veterans, the State departments of vocational agricultural education, farmer-veterans eligible for the course, and others interested have been subjected to arbitrary regulations issued and rescinded continually by the Veterans' Administration.

Although this course of training is being offered by qualified and legitimate educational agencies, fully qualified to determine sound courses of farm training for the farmer-veterans, regulations by the Veterans' Administration have all but caused discontinuance of the courses and thereby denied the farmer-veterans of this country their rights to educational benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. The bill now before this committee outlines this training program and specifically directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to recognize the course as a full-time institutional program under the direction of an educational agency.

This bill further establishes the course of institutional-on-farm training as a course of training distinct from regular institutional training, distinct from apprenticeship training and distinct from on-the-job training. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, recognizes institutional training, apprenticeship training and on-the-job training. This bill would further amend the Servicemen's Readjustment Act to give recognition to and establish the standards for institutional-on-farm training.

The proposed training program which occupies the farmer-veterans full time is composed of three parts: (1) Classroom instruction; (2) instruction on the farm; and (3) assignments of work and study to be carried out on the farm.

The entire program is under the direction of the institution and the three parts of this full-time training program are so balanced

that each supplements the other and all contribute definitely to the accomplishment of the veterans' training objective.

The requirements of this bill set forth the fact that a farmer-veteran to be eligible for entrance into this course of training must have under his operational control an economic farm unit on which, following training, he will be able to make a satisfactory living for himself and family, or there must be an employer farmer who must have a satisfactory farm unit and agree to assist the institution in carrying out the on-the-farm portion of the training.

The American Veterans Committee unequivocally recommends this type of training which provides for progressive establishment of farm veterans in sound family sized farming endeavor and leads to an independent and a self-sustaining farm family. This program exemplifies the traditional pattern of farm operation in this country which has and should continue to be based on individual family farm operation. This program allows a farmer-veteran to pursue intensive agricultural training geared to the veteran's individual farm. This program allows a farmer-veteran on his own farm or the farm of a farmer trainer to use the farm as an extension of the facilities of the school, the farm being an integral part of the full-time program of training. This program establishes a sound pattern of education for the farmer-veteran and would entitle him to proper educational benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended.

It is the opinion of the American Veterans' Committee that this program will not entail the expenditure of any additional funds. It is reported by the Veterans' Administration that these courses of training are costing considerably less in tuition than the maximum provided by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and are being offered entirely by nonprofit public educational agencies.

If this bill is not enacted into law and the Veterans' Administration reverts to its initial regulations regarding this program, in which they limited tuition and subsistence to one-fourth of the maximum allowed by law, it will be feasibly impossible for a school to offer vocational farm training of this type to farmer-veterans. This would result in the farmer-veteran exercising his educational rights for such other courses as are approved and which might or might not have any relationship to the veteran's chosen life profession of farming.

The American Veterans Committee, therefore, respectfully requests that H. R. 2181 be given favorable consideration by this committee.

Senator MORSE. I received a letter this morning from Senator Lodge in regard to this amendment which I will have incorporated in the record in full, together with a perfecting amendment.

The chairman requests the administrative assistant to the committee to submit this amendment to Mr. Stirling, of the Veterans' Administration, for an opinion.

(The letter referred to follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
June 9, 1947.

HON. WAYNE MORSE, *Chairman,*
Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs,
Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: This will refer to the amendment to H. R. 2181 which I introduced on May 15 and hearings on which are in progress before your subcommittee.

After a conference today with representatives from Wisconsin, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, I desire to submit a perfecting amendment in lieu of the amendment originally introduced. This perfecting amendment, which is attached hereto, does not alter the purpose originally intended, namely of providing a flexibility to the proposed institutional on-farm training legislation which will not disturb the programs already in force in certain States.

The witnesses appearing in favor of this amendment are prepared to discuss it on the basis of the subcommittee's considering the perfecting amendment in lieu of that originally submitted.

With kind personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. LODGE, Jr.

(The amendment submitted by Senator Lodge follows:)

On page 5, strike out the quotation marks at the end of line 3, and between lines 3 and 4 insert the following: "Where it has been found that a variation in the proportion of hours of group instruction and individual instruction on the farm will better serve the conditions in a certain area, any program acceptable to the State approving agency which meets the total number of training hours called for in this Act (including group instruction, individual instruction on the farm, assigned and supervised related home study and supervision in operational skills by the farmer trainer under the direction of the institution) shall be recognized as complying with the requirements of this Act."

Senator MORSE. Our next witness will be Mr. Harold A. Mostrom, director, Essex County Agricultural School, Hawthorne, Mass.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD A. MOSTROM, DIRECTOR, ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, HAWTHORNE, MASS.

Mr. MOSTROM. I have in my possession here a letter from Director M. Norcross Stratton, of the Massachusetts Department of Education, asking and authorizing me to represent the State in this hearing.

Senator MORSE. The letter will be incorporated in the record.

(The letter submitted by Mr. Mostrom is as follows:)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
200 Newbury Street, Boston 16, June 3, 1947.

HAROLD A. MOSTROM,

Director, Essex County Agricultural School,

Hawthorne, Mass.

DEAR MR. MOSTROM: Confirming my conversation with you, I am hereby authorizing you to represent the vocational division of the Massachusetts Department of Education as well as the vocational agricultural schools of Massachusetts in Washington on June 10, 1947, at the hearing in connection with H. R. 2181.

I am also recommending approval for the reimbursement of expenses for Commissioner C. F. Nelson Pratt who will accompany you to Washington as a representative of the board of trustees of the Essex County Agricultural School.

Approval will be secured for the payment of expenses involved in this connection from Federal (George-Deen) funds.

A special distribution of the amount necessary to cover your expenses will be made as soon as you can advise this office of the amount necessary.

Pending the receipt of these funds in your county treasury, unexpended balances of George-Deen funds already on deposit may be used if necessary to finance this expense.

Respectfully yours,

M. NORCROSS STRATTON,
Director.

Mr. MOSTROM. The brief has been presented to the clerk of the committee indicating the position of Massachusetts with respect to this bill. I would like to make the following corrections, however. This

was prepared when it was H. R. 2170 under consideration and, of course, that has been changed.

I would also like to state that while it may be construed in the first statement of the brief that Massachusetts was opposed to this bill, it is not opposed to it, as I will point out shortly. There are two statements in the brief, though, which I would like to read. They are the summary of a committee hearing or meeting held in November 1946 between the Massachusetts Department of Education and the representatives of the Veterans' Administration regional and branch offices in Massachusetts.

Senator MORSE. Let the record show the complete brief will be incorporated in the record at this point, and the witness may now proceed to discuss the certain excerpts which he desires to discuss.

(The brief submitted by Mr. Mostrom is as follows:)

STATEMENT CONCERNING RELATIONSHIP OF MASSACHUSETTS VETERANS AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM TO EXISTING OR PROPOSED FEDERAL LEGISLATION

1. H. R. 2170, introduced by Mr. Johnson of Oklahoma, sets up a definition of institutional on-farm training, the provisions of which could not be met by the Essex County Agricultural School nor by other institutions in this State, as was indicated in a recent conference.

2. The institutional on-farm program in this State (designated as full time institutional placement training), provides for, annually, 150 hours of instruction, individual or group in nature dependent on the needs of individual veterans involved, plus 250 hours of assigned related home study and a farm work program equal in time to that customarily considered as full time employment in the farming enterprise (not less than 48 hours per week).

The individual part of the instruction must be not less than 100 hours when group instruction is also part of the training program. This training program has been in operation for the training of veterans approximately 2 years and we have some outstanding examples of the success of such a program in establishing veterans in full time farming.

This program is not new in Massachusetts, having been an approved type of agricultural training since 1911 under the provisions of a nonassembled unit class in an evening agricultural school.

We draw your attention to the descriptive statement of the nonassembled unit course, copy of which is attached.

3. The number of veterans in Massachusetts receiving instruction under the full time institutional placement training program (institutional on-farm training) is approximately 200. In view of the provision for training as stated in H. R. 2170, a survey estimate indicates that such provisions would eliminate 75 percent or more of these veterans from an institutional on-farm type of training program.

4. The Massachusetts Department of Education, Vocational Division, under date of November 6, 1946, was in conference with representatives of Veterans Administration regional and branch offices in Massachusetts. Definite conclusions were reached in respect to changes in law or administration which would greatly increase the ability to meet the training need in Massachusetts for veterans in the field of agriculture. A copy of the report of this conference was sent to Mr. H. R. Sterling, Director Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., and a copy of this report is attached for your information. I specifically draw your attention to two points in the conclusions contained in this report.

(a) (IV-1): "As the Massachusetts full-time institutional placement training program offers an educational opportunity which could be more readily adapted to the individual need of the trainee, the Federal law and/or regulations should be changed to allow the acceptance of the Massachusetts program of full-time institutional training as meeting the requirements of Public Law 16," and, we might add, as meeting the requirements as contained in H. R. 2170.

(b) (IV-3): The recommendations for amendment of Federal law and regulations for payment of costs "to allow budgetary advances to be made to the States to finance approvable programs in publicly controlled and operated

schools,' as well as by the 'present method of tuition reimbursement' " thus eliminating the difficulties of financing vocational program in Massachusetts.

It has been estimated by the Veterans Administration training officer in Boston that if the provisions as contained in the memorandum of conference submitted to Mr. Sterling were to be made effective more than twice the number of veterans now being trained in this State could be taken care of.

(Prepared March 27, 1947 by E. C. A. S.)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION—DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

John J. Desmond, Jr., commissioner; M. Norcross Stratton, director; Carl E. Herrick, supervisor of administration; John G. Glavin, supervisor of agricultural education

EVENING AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

NONASSEMBLED UNIT COURSE (INSTITUTIONAL-PLACEMENT TRAINING)

1. *Definition.*—Nonassembled unit course instruction, called institutional-placement training, is on-the-job organized, systematic instruction established by and administered under local or district boards of control for vocational education (school committee of board of trustees), and approved by the Massachusetts Department of Education.

2. *Purpose.*—To afford out-of-school persons, 16 years of age or older, who for approved reasons cannot attend a day or evening agricultural school assembled (group) program, an opportunity to receive organized, systematic instruction so that they may:

(a) Be acceptable for employment on a satisfactory level in farming or in a business allied to farming; or

(b) Establish themselves in farming or in a business allied to farming; or

(c) Progress to a satisfactory status in establishment in farming or in a business allied to farming.

3. *Organization.*—(a) A nonassembled unit course must be organized as part of an evening agricultural school which has been established by vote of the local or district board of control for vocational education and which has been approved by the Commissioner of Education.

(b) The local or district school authorities will be responsible for the local administration, organization, and operation of the training program subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Education.

(c) Local or district school authorities shall be responsible in the matter of the qualifications of the cooperating agent in the matter of occupational skill, and managerial ability, and adequateness of farm or other business allied to farming in respect to size, equipment, and management.

(d) Training shall be set up on an individual basis, with definite objectives contained in a training outline and progress record executed for each trainee and based on his specific needs.

4. *Course of training.*—(a) Skill training shall be arranged for on an approved farm or in an approved business allied to farming under the direction of a qualified cooperating farm operator; or on the trainee's parent's farm or business allied to farming; or on the trainee's own farm or business allied to farming.

(b) The agricultural instructor who shall be responsible for supervision and instruction shall be required—

(1) To prepare a training outline and progress record for each trainee based on his specific needs for skill and related study attainment.

(2) To supervise advancement of the trainee in skill attainment.

(3) To assign related study for home-study attainment.

(4) To organize group discussion meetings on pertinent questions when found necessary for the successful progress of the trainee.

(5) To instruct and test on an individual bases both skill and related study attainment.

5. *Amount and distribution of time.*—(a) Veterans, and other out-of-school persons on full-time institutional-placement training (nonassembled unit course instruction) shall be required to pursue on-the-job training for a daily, weekly and monthly period of time equal to the time required for the proper operation of the type of farm or business allied to farming for which training has been

approved. This period of time is understood to be not less than 48 hours per week.

(b) Veterans on full-time institutional-placement training must pursue related home study involving not less than 250 hours per year and receive supervision and instruction on a seasonal basis of not less than 150 hours per year in the factors connected with—

- (1) Occupational skill advancement, efficiency of operation, and safety.
- (2) Progress in adopting improved practices.
- (3) Assimilation of related information assigned for home study.

(c) Out-of-school persons, other than veterans, shall receive similar instruction for a period of time required to meet the needs of each trainee, but in no case shall such instruction be for less than 48 hours per year, seasonably distributed as needed.

6. *Local or district advisory committees.*—Advisory committees appointed by local or district boards of control for vocational education for the day agricultural school programs may act as advisory committees for evening agricultural schools. However, it is recommended that a representative of Farm Security Administration and Production Credit, if available as well as the county agricultural agent be appointed to membership on such committees.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION,
BOSTON 16, February 5, 1947.

Mr. H. V. STIRLING,
*Director, Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service,
Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. STIRLING: At the request of representatives of the Veterans' Administration branch and regional office in Boston a conference was held on November 6, 1946, with representatives of the office of the vocational division of the Massachusetts Department of Education. The request for this conference was made in the hope of the possibility of procuring additional facilities in connection with agricultural education and training in Massachusetts for veterans qualifying under the authority of Public Laws 16 and 346.

At the suggestion of the representatives of the branch office of the Veterans' Administration in Boston a report of the conference was forwarded to William J. Blake, manager of the regional office in Boston, under date of November 12, 1946. Under date of February 3, 1947, this memorandum has been returned to me by Mr. Pickett, acting chief of the vocational rehabilitation and education division of the regional office in Boston with the suggestion that the report of the conference be submitted directly to your office for consideration.

This memorandum has received the approval of John J. Desmond, Jr., Commissioner of Education, and it is my hope that the suggestions made therein may be helpful to you in facilitating means by which a more satisfactory and complete program for veterans in vocational education can be made possible.

Your careful consideration of the suggestions and conclusions contained therein will be very much appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

M. NORCROSS STRATTON, *Director.*

REPORT OF CONFERENCE, AT MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, REGARDING
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, NOVEMBER 6, 1946

At the suggestion of Mr. Edwin L. Tucker, chief, agricultural subsection, education and training section of the Veterans' Administration regional office at 17 Court Street, a conference was arranged between Mr. Glavin and Mr. Herrick of the Department of Education; Mr. Edwin Tucker, Charles Ross and Arthur O'Connor of the regional facilities group; and Mr. William Welch and Charles Chamberlin of the branch office of the Veterans' Administration.

This conference was for the purpose of exploring the possibility of finding common ground upon which additional opportunities for institutional agricultural training could be established or provided, particularly for trainees under Public Law 16, but also to be available for trainees under Public Law 346.

The Veterans' Administration desires facilities for from 150 to 200 additional cases which are scattered all over the State, but mainly in the central and western areas.

I. VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS UNDER PUBLIC LAW 16

These opportunities must provide for full-time institutional-on-the-job training (Massachusetts designation, full-time institutional placement training), an annual minimum—

1. Two hundred clock-hours of group instruction.
2. One hundred clock-hours of individual instruction and supervision for such veterans in self-employment, or
3. Fifty clock-hours of individual instruction and supervision for such veterans working under a cooperating farmer.

This program may be paid for on a reimbursement basis for an individual veteran, for costs up to \$500 per year for tuition and other approvable items, provided such charges are the customary fees charged all persons in membership.

II. DETERRING FACTORS INVOLVED IN MASSACHUSETTS OPERATION

It was pointed out that such a method of payment and financing did not work out satisfactorily in this State since—

1. Local community must appropriate funds in advance.
2. Veterans attending would not all be residents of the community making the appropriations.
3. No provision allowable for payment by Veterans' Administration for tuition of veterans who are residents of Massachusetts. (Attorney General's opinion of September 10, 1945.)
4. No guaranty could be made that committees would get a full return for payments made.
5. If membership should drop off by even a few, the costs which are fixed would continue in same amount (salary and travel of instructor).

It was agreed by all that there is no mutually satisfactory way in which such program can be operated under existing Federal and State laws and regulations, particularly with respect to financial problems.

III. MASSACHUSETTS REGULATIONS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The Massachusetts laws for vocational education (ch. 74) supplemented by State plans and State department regulations provide for an annual minimum of 400 hours of education under full-time institutional placement training as follows:

1. 150 hours of individual or group instruction as deemed necessary for the proper advancement of the trainee, accompanied by home study requiring at least 250 hours per year.
2. Planned systematic skill attainment on an approved farm or in a business allied to farming involving weekly the number of hours customarily considered as full-time employment.
3. Attendance at assembled instruction is mandatory only when such group instruction is deemed necessary for the proper progress of the trainee.
4. Expense involved is reimbursable from State and/or Federal appropriations for vocational agricultural education.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

It was agreed that—

1. As the Massachusetts full-time institutional placement training program offers an educational opportunity which could be more readily adapted to the individual need of the trainee, the Federal law and/or regulations should be changed to allow the acceptance of the Massachusetts program of full-time institutional training as meeting the requirements of Public Law 16.
2. Public laws and regulations now provide that tuition charges may be made provided that "the charges are not in conflict with existing laws or other legal requirements."
3. If the Federal law should be amended to allow budgetary advances to be made to the States to finance approvable programs in publicly controlled and operated schools, as well as by the present method of tuition reimbursement, the difficulties of financing vocational programs in Massachusetts would be eliminated.

Precedent for such procedure can be found in the Federal laws and regulations authorizing the program of education and training defense workers' (national defense) (e. g., Public Laws 66S, 812, 146, 647, 135) between 1940 and 1944.

These laws authorized “* * * payment to States, subdivisions thereof, or other public agencies operating public educational facilities * * *” rather than reimbursement through tuition.

Examples

1. Veterans' Administration advances to State in accordance with some budgetary request (6 months).
2. State advances to local community for specific program proposed for approval on a similar budgetary request (6 months).
3. Periodical financial and statistical reports submitted from local communities to State.
4. Local financial accounts inspected and checked by State.
5. Unexpended balances, if any, in local communities returnable to State.
6. Periodical financial and statistical reports submitted by State to Veterans' Administration.
7. State financial accounts audited by Veterans' Administration.
8. Any unexpended balance returnable to Veterans' Administration.

SUGGESTIONS

It was suggested by the representatives of the Veterans' Administration that Mr. Herrick and Mr. Glavin prepare a memorandum report of this conference for the information of, and approval by, the commissioner of education.

If the commissioner approves, it was suggested that Mr. Stratton communicate with General Blake, making the suggestions as outlined above.

Upon receipt of such letter and suggestions, the Veterans' Administration will attempt to find some solution.

Mr. MOSTROM. The conclusions of this committee meeting were as follows:

As the Massachusetts full-time institutional placement training program offers an educational opportunity which could be more readily adapted to the individual need of the trainee, the Federal law and/or regulations should be changed to allow the acceptance of the Massachusetts program of full-time institutional training as meeting the requirements of Public Law 16 and, we might add, as meeting the requirements as contained in H. R. 2181.

The second statement is this:

The recommendations for amendment of Federal law and regulations for payment of costs “to allow budgetary advances” to be made to the “States” to finance approvable programs in publicly “controlled and operated schools,” as well as by the “present method of tuition reimbursement” thus eliminating the difficulties of financing vocational programs in Massachusetts.

That statement is not relevant to this particular bill, but it is an important thing in veteran training programs in some States, and I would like to be recorded as having raised the issue concerning that.

We could have twice as many veteran training centers and programs in Massachusetts if we could have a program of financing similar to that which was allowed under the Food Production War Training Act. So we have a precedent there, and it would greatly increase the training facilities in our State in particular if we could have a similar financial arrangement. I don't know whether that is a matter of legislation or fiscal regulatory regulations on the part of the Veterans' Administration, but it is a matter that we wish very strongly could be taken care of in some way.

Senator MORSE. Let the record show that the administrative assistant to the committee will call Mr. Stirling's particular attention to this part of the witness' testimony, and I would like to have his comments on that.

Mr. MOSTROM. Now as to our attitude toward H. R. 2181, may I say very definitely we are not opposed to it. We favor it, although as it

has been originally presented, it created a situation which would cause us to drop a great part of our Massachusetts program unless it were amended in some satisfactory manner.

Senator MORSE. I think it is very important, Mr. Mostrom, that you explain that situation to us, because I don't think that is the desire in any good program in any State, and I would like to see for the record the operation of this bill on the Massachusetts program with and without any amendment.

Mr. MOSTROM. Well, without any amendment, we believe that because the program calls for 200 hours of assembled instruction, that the great majority of our veteran students would have to drop out of the program, because a large portion of those in training are engaged in employed agricultural work rather than on their own farms. Their time is not their own, and because they are working under our program of a minimum of 48 hours a week on operational skilled training on the farm, and for most of them that means 50 or 60 hours a week or more, they feel that they could not possibly meet a requirement that called for them to be off the farm a total of 200 hours during the year.

Senator MORSE. All right, now, let's go through a group of hypotheticals, the type I put yesterday when you were here, so that when I report to the full committee, I can be sure of the way the present program operates. Let's take veteran A. He works on one of the large almost commercial dairy farms, we'll say, the Carnation Milk farm. He wants to start in and learn the dairy business on that farm from the bottom to the top.

They start him out in the feed department and, as you say, he works a minimum of 48 hours a week and probably 56 or 60 hours a week. Now as of today, the program would require him to participate in 200 hours of group instruction. Is that right?

Mr. MOSTROM. Yes.

Senator MORSE. Classroom instruction.

Mr. MOSTROM. Right.

Senator MORSE. Now that is 200 hours in what period of time?

Mr. MOSTROM. One year.

Senator MORSE. If the program extends over 2 years, why, he has got a 400-hour requirement.

Mr. MOSTROM. That is right.

Senator MORSE. The present program requires 200 hours a year, and veterans of this type feel that they ought to be in the same position as the mechanic working in my Ford garage hypothetical of yesterday, where veteran X goes to the Ford agency in his home town and he says, "I want to prepare myself to be in the Ford agency business, beginning with the mechanical department on up through the sales department." They say, "All right, we'll put you out on the floor and we'll start you in with a grease job and from there on, we'll move you up to the mechanical department."

Now under the present program, that veteran doesn't have to go to a classroom anywhere, does he?

Mr. MOSTROM. No.

Senator MORSE. Or if veteran X is going to learn the gas station business, he does it right at the gas station; he doesn't have to go to a classroom anywhere, if the owner of that gas station or if the owner of the Ford garage is approved by the State approving agency and his

course of instruction stands with the approval of the approving agency. Am I right about that?

Mr. MOSTROM. That is right.

Senator MORSE. Now wet get over here into the agricultural training. Am I to understand that my veteran A, working for the Carnation Milk Co., starting out in the feed department, to get the benefits, in addition to that will have to go some place in a Smith-Hughes classroom or a similar program and get 200 hours of formal classroom instruction during that year to get any benefits under the act, and you are opposed to that?

Mr. MOSTROM. Yes. That does not fit into our situation very satisfactorily.

Senator MORSE. If that is true of Massachusetts, isn't that true of a good many of the other States, too, that it wouldn't fit into theirs either?

Mr. MOSTROM. It may not be for exactly the same reasons, but there are other States who find that they couldn't meet it.

Senator MORSE. I understand from your testimony that you will probably be a partner with me in a proposition that I laid down yesterday morning, namely, that the thing we ought to be interested in is finding whether or not, as a matter of fact, adequate training is provided irrespective of the form of that training, whether it is classroom training or training in the barn or training in the Ford garage or the oil station.

Mr. MOSTROM. I am very much with you on that. In other words, I think that the basic feature of agricultural training as well as any vocational training is learning the operational skills, and I don't know any place where you can learn those so satisfactorily as right on the farm.

Now along with that, there should be, in my judgment, a certain amount and kind of related study. For example, take any one of your agricultural operations, feeding your cattle, for example. There is a routine to go through, a correct procedure to be followed, a skill to be learned, but there are also other things which you have to know. Why do we feed this way? Why do we feed these proportions? That is what we call related studies. They are very important, too.

Now that may be learned, in group instruction in the classroom or it may be learned, in our judgment, right on the farm, too, and we are asking for a flexibility of interpretation of this program that will permit those States, where they can do it best in the classroom, to do it that way, and those States where they can do it best on the farm, by sending a teacher on to the job to spend a certain number of hours per week with the trainee, where they can accomplish the work better on the farm, why, let those States operate on that program. However, in both cases, we are seeking to accomplish the same end, namely, to teach the operational skills and the necessary related study.

Senator MORSE. All right, put it this way. What I am going to say to the full committee, if I understand the testimony of yesterday and the testimony this morning thus far, and I think I do, is that the consensus of opinion seems to be that what you want the Veterans' Administration to do is to permit the State approving agencies in the various States to lay out a course of training which will accomplish the end result we are all seeking, namely, make it possible for this

veteran at the conclusion of that training to place himself in an economic position so that he can support himself in this particular vocational line of activity, whether it is for a garage, oil station, dairy farm, or any other type of vocational activity. Am I right about that?

Mr. MOSTROM. That is right.

Senator MORSE. And that you are opposed to the Veterans' Administration saying, "Oh, but this shall be the formal course that shall be uniformly applied under the agricultural veterans training program throughout the United States, and unless you meet these particular forms of requirement, you can't get the subsistence allowance under the act." That is what you are opposed to. Isn't that right?

Mr. MOSTROM. That is right. Now, in my judgment, the flexibility can be illustrated this way. You have got a vocational agricultural instructor, and you have got 15 veterans to be trained. Now, if in one State they can take those veterans into a class and accomplish in the classroom the training program with the follow-up on the farm, all right. If in another case they find that they can use that instructor's time better, saying to him, "You spend half a day with veteran 1, half a day with veteran 2, half a day with veterans 4 and 5 who are working on the same farm," we claim that that is just as much a full-time training program as if those veterans were all 25 hours a week in the classroom.

Senator MORSE. Take another hypothetical. If this agricultural instructor decides that the best way to teach him how to dehorn cattle is to go out to veteran X's farm on a Saturday morning, and he gives notice to all the other veterans that are a part of this program, "We will all meet at X's farm Saturday morning, and we'll dehorn a half dozen cows out there and learn the technique of dehorning," that flexibility should be there.

Mr. MOSTROM. That is right. Our veteran instructors give a minimum of 150 hours of teaching on the job. When the twilight fruit meeting meets in such and such an area, the fruit instructor who has certain veterans under his control says, "You get over there. Those 3 hours of that meeting will be the best thing you can do this week," as far as the training program is concerned, or if we have a machinery repair class at the school during the winter for 8 weeks, 16 meetings, 48 hours, something like that, and that veteran can get into it, we say to him, "This is part of your training program."

The basic feature with us is still 150 hours of instructor-meet-student on the farm, and I might add, too, the work that the farmer-trainer can do in the hours that the instructor isn't there. That is a feature which was brought out yesterday in some of our discussions.

The farmer-trainer is an important cog in that machine, and to say that there is no instruction going on when the teacher from the school is not there is to belie the facts, because that farmer is acting as a trainer there, not 25 hours a week necessarily, but maybe 20, 40, 60 hours a week.

Senator MORSE. All right, to make it doubly clear in the record—I think it is clear, but let's go back to my farmer-trainer hypothetical of yesterday, where I took veteran A and I had him buy half interest in a 160-acre farm which was previously owned by farmer B, who was so crippled up that he couldn't operate it himself any more, but he was on the job as far as instructing aid was concerned in how

to conduct contour plowing or how to take care of a dairy barn or how to call the flock. He was there to give him the instruction on the farm.

The point is that veteran A should be authorized to take his instruction that way, so long as the approving agency is satisfied and can check up on the instruction without again requiring him to take 200 hours of formal classroom instruction.

Mr. MOSTROM. You and I are certainly in agreement, Senator, on that. Now to get back to the reason for this bill. I think that has been brought out quite clearly, but because of the action of the Veterans' Administration last fall in saying that unless there was 25 hours of contact in group instruction between instructor and student, the trainee was not on a full-time program, there seems to be the necessity for this bill to establish by law the fact that this type of training program within certain limits is a full-time training program.

Senator MORSE. You heard me read the new Lodge amendments this morning. Are you in agreement with them?

Mr. MOSTROM. Yes. I think that that is the most important thing I can say in testimony this morning, is that the different States yesterday got together with representatives of the AVA and found a statement which would meet the situation of all our present training programs, and that statement is embodied in this revised Lodge amendment. As a matter of fact, we were all present in Senator Lodge's office when it was presented to him. Massachusetts is agreeable to that amendment, and I believe that other States will put themselves on record this morning. I don't know that there is anything else I need to say beyond that.

Senator MORSE. Your brief is in the record. I think your statement is very clear.

The next witness is Mr. C. F. Nelson Pratt of Saugus, Mass.

STATEMENT OF C. F. NELSON PRATT, COUNTY COMMISSIONER OF ESSEX COUNTY, MASS.

Mr. PRATT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, for the purposes of the record, I will briefly identify myself. I am C. F. Nelson Pratt, county commissioner of Essex County, Mass., and, by virtue of being county commissioner, also one of the seven trustees of the Essex County Agricultural School.

I want to state at the very outset that I subscribe to all that Mr. Mostrom said in respect to this program, and I think perhaps for the purposes of the record, Mr. Chairman, it might be helpful if I were to state that following the conclusion of the hearing yesterday, several of the representatives from the various States met with Congressman Wheeler of Georgia, who testified here yesterday morning, with Senator Brooks' secretary, in the absence of Senator Brooks, and Senator Lodge at which we arrived at the amendment which was submitted which Senator Lodge filed with you with a letter this morning. We feel that if that amendment is adopted, the problem is solved, as far as the various States are concerned, because it meets with the hearty approval of each and every State that is concerned with this program.

It goes from one extreme of the program, that of stressing assembly instruction, to the other extreme of the program, that of stressing individual instruction, and it brings them together, and by that amend-

ment, I think it is going to serve the best interests of the veterans throughout the entire country.

Mr. Chairman, it is my contention that a very serious situation in connection with the Massachusetts on-farm veterans training program has arisen. Unless the amendment to the bill, H. R. 2181, as proposed by Senator Lodge, is adopted, this measure, if enacted into law, will prohibit the carrying out of our present program of full-time placement training or individual instruction on the job in Massachusetts.

I merely bring this out, Mr. Chairman, for the purposes of the record, because I do not want to do anything that will upset the apple cart in respect to how this program will further the best interests of the other States, but I do feel that I ought to get that part injected here now so that if there is any question, you will know that we are in hearty accord with the amendment, because unless it is adopted, the Massachusetts situation will be greatly upset.

Senator MORSE. I understand that the Veterans' Administration officials worked with you on this amendment, too, yesterday, so that presumably it has their approval.

Mr. PRATT. Not the Veterans' Administration. The AVA.

Senator MORSE. I have already asked for a memorandum from Mr. Stirling of the Veterans' Administration. I think you ought to get that up to him today.

Mr. PRATT. I think that is an exceptionally good idea.

Senator MORSE. I will speak to Senator Lodge as soon as I go on the floor, but my present intention is to introduce a clean bill and have him join on the bill, so that we will have the bill with his amendment in it. My colleagues on the subcommittee will agree that that is the action we should follow, and I think we will, because that is the action we followed in similar legislation here the other day.

Mr. PRATT. I think perhaps I ought to say this, without taking too much of the time of the committee, that were Senator Brooks available yesterday, from the progress we made with his secretary, Mr. Gilmore, who was very helpful in this program, that perhaps we would have had a joint statement from the two Senators, but he was absent. He was home in Illinois and wouldn't be back until this afternoon.

Senator MORSE. I will see him this afternoon.

Mr. PRATT. We are not opposed to the objectives of H. R. 2181, providing this new amendment is adopted. Moreover, we feel that there should be a passage of some bill in order that this institutional on-the-job placement training be recognized in all parts of the country by the Veterans' Administration as a full-time training program and subject to the full subsistence allotment.

Incidentally, I think it would be well to state for the purposes of the record also that I personally favor the raising of the ceilings so that these veterans on the farm training as well as the veterans under the GI bill itself will all be able to get a straighter subsistence, because it worked a great injustice last August when Congress enacted the legislation during the very last days of its session, which I don't think many were apprised of, which certainly worked a terrible hardship on a great many veterans. So I want to say in connection with this measure that I hope some provision will be made to assist and expedite the passage of legislation now pending to raise the ceiling.

Senator MORSE. The subcommittee has recommended to the full committee the raising of the ceiling from \$175 to \$200 for single veterans and from \$200 to \$250 for married veterans, and as I say, when I introduced a clean bill last Thursday, setting forth the recommendations of the subcommittee, it represented our best judgment of an equitable compromise which we think, No. 1, is fair and equitable, and, No. 2, has any chance of passage. There are representatives of the Veterans' Administration in the room who would not approve of our recommendation and have so told me, and I have told them that the job of this committee is to do two things: No. 1, what it thinks is equitable on the merits of the evidence before us; and No. 2, what it thinks it has to do in order to get fair and equitable legislation passed.

I think it is a great mistake for veterans' organizations not to recognize the legislative problem that confronts the committee. I think it is very important that they get behind the compromise that the subcommittee has recommended on this legislation because I think support is what is needed in helping to get the legislation through Congress.

Mr. PRATT. I personally feel that the subcommittee is doing something in the line of its original proposition. I know from my legislative experience back in the Massachusetts Legislature that many times if you can't get the whole hog, it is well to get a part of it, and I think your committee has done an admirable job.

Senator MORSE. We appreciate it.

Mr. PRATT. I believe if the present bill is modified, it will permit the carrying on with the present Massachusetts program without incurring any hardships to those set up in other States. Generally speaking, I do not favor sectional legislation, but I do firmly believe that the Massachusetts program properly safeguarded would be the most beneficial type of instructional program that could be given to any veteran anywhere in the United States.

He must be trained on the job. Veterans in Massachusetts, and especially those attending the Essex County Agricultural School, who are working anywhere from 48 to 60 hours, and even more a week, on the individual-instruction on-the-job program could not possibly take up the 200 hours of assembled instruction at an institution.

It has been found from experience that the program of individual instruction on the job itself has been more beneficial to the young veterans than an assembled instruction program could ever be. And I speak of that, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, by virtue of the fact that in my position, I have taken the responsibility to go on around on the jobs and I have talked with instructors, and those are the conclusions at which I arrived, predicated upon my own personal observations in Massachusetts. What they do in other States I am not concerned about, because if some other method of instruction better serve their needs, all well and good, but this amendment takes care of their situation.

Were this bill to be enacted without the amendment, a survey estimated, as indicated, its provisions would eliminate 75 percent and, perhaps, more of these veterans from an institutional on-farm type of training program. I am speaking as to Massachusetts. On the other hand, it has been estimated by the Veterans' Administration training officer in Boston that if the Massachusetts program is adopted and put

into effect, more than twice the number of veterans now being trained in Massachusetts can be taken care of.

It is a fact that the Veterans' Administration desires facilities for additional cases which are scattered all over the State but mainly in the central and western areas. These young men ought to be given an opportunity for institutional agricultural training.

The program in Massachusetts, especially in Essex County, has been established on a firm financial basis. If any veteran desires to continue on the program for more than 2 years, he must own his own farm. In fact, the objective is to eventually get on his own farm. It may be well to point out at this time that for 30 years or more, evening agricultural school opportunities were afforded young men in Massachusetts. In fact, many veterans who are on the farm training program have enrolled in evening classes.

As Mr. Mostrom indicated, we have set up evening classes, farm shop mechanics, and automobile repair work so that those veterans can come into the school in the evening for a period of 8 or 10 weeks, where they have an opportunity to learn how to repair their motorized equipment. Now that is in addition and supplemental to the 150 hours that is required of on-the-job training itself. So that they benefit from that, or they can take up any other classes that they desire to take up in the evening courses which are made available not only to veterans but to farmers themselves throughout Essex County, of whom a large number derive great benefit from those courses.

The veterans' organizations of Massachusetts, especially the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, particularly those organizations in our county of Essex, have shown a great interest in this program, and a very large number of them have assembled back in February 1945 at the school in order to further the interests of this program. They are solidly behind it, and they would be very much disturbed if anything were done to upset it, to prohibit a great many of the veterans who otherwise would avail themselves of this on-the-job training, unless this program is put through.

On the matter of tuition, as Director Mostrom has stated these facts in detail, I shall not go into the matter further. I merely called it to your attention in order to place emphasis on the fact that if we were to handle the tuition problem the same as the food production war training program, the difficulty of financial problems in Massachusetts would be eliminated.

Getting back to the point of the program itself, I am going to add that the instructors on these programs are also veterans. The program is working out very satisfactorily in the various States. I ask why, then, disturb a going program that is serving the needs of the community? That is just what has motivated us in coming to Washington in order to do everything possible to protect the program that is now set up in Massachusetts.

These young men receive adequate supervision and derive the utmost benefits by having this individual instruction on the job. It is one of the finest programs established for the rehabilitation of the veteran. The problem of delinquency could be more easily solved if more opportunities, such as provided under this program, were made possible for the young veterans.

The Essex County Agricultural School has done an excellent job by the screening of the candidates and supervising their work to see that

they are really getting something out of the job, and I am in hearty accord with the sentiment expressed by the chairman of this committee yesterday, and again this morning, where he has laid great stress on the fact that the main objective of all of us—the committee, the veterans' organizations, and the representatives from the various States who appeared before your committee—the real, paramount consideration should be the working out of a program that is going to make it possible for the veteran to economically survive and to be in a better position to maintain his family with the means of subsistence and provide for them all that they should have by acquiring a real knowledge on the job; and, as you aptly put it yesterday, let's not make this a bonus proposition. Let's make it strictly a proposition to give these veterans training so that they can be worth-while citizens in the pursuit of agriculture and to better enable them to provide means of assistance for themselves and their families. That is what I am solely concerned with; and if I wasn't motivated at all by that thought, I wouldn't have come to this city in order to urge consideration of your committee for the passage of such a measure, because I fear that the Veterans Administration, with the attitude they took last August, would greatly upset this training and perhaps bar a great many of these veterans from having an opportunity. Otherwise I wouldn't have come here this morning.

Senator MORSE. The whole purpose of this program is its training aspect.

Mr. PRATT. That is true. If it were not for this individual instruction, or what we call full-time placement program, most of these young men would be unable to get their training in agriculture.

I fully appreciate the fact—and the question may be invited by the committee—that we do have schools in Massachusetts. We have the Stockbridge School of Agriculture, and we have the Massachusetts College at Amherst, which a great many veterans attend; but there is a thought that we should not lose sight of—that if we required any rigid academic requirement for these young men to go to our schools and do this on the farm program, they couldn't be admitted in some of these schools, and therefore this gives those boys an opportunity who otherwise couldn't be admitted to the school.

I don't know that this has any particular significance, and I don't know that I ought to say it to your committee, but one thing I discovered is that during the war years shipments of eggs were made to Russia from poultrymen in Essex County as well as other parts of Massachusetts and also New Hampshire. This was done for the purpose of enabling that country to replenish its stock with recognized high grades of American poultry. I do not propose to criticize that policy, but I do feel that it is high time now that we turn our attention to our own deserving youth and build up the agricultural resources of our own country.

Many of these young men would derive great benefits from the individual-instruction on-the-job program and would turn to agricultural pursuits to earn their livelihood. In thousands of cases, the condition of their health compels them to turn to agriculture, as they would be unable to work in industrial plants. I know a great many cases in our county where young men have had to do that because, due to the effects of the war, they were unable to work indoors.

Incidentally, any tuition provided should be made available for all who may meet the requirements and desire to take up this program. Surely the money is not wasted, for it does give an opportunity to many young men to establish themselves in agriculture, the better enabled thereby to provide themselves and families with the means of subsistence. I shudder to think what would happen to many of these veterans were this program to be disrupted, as was indicated last fall, when attempts were made to throw the program out.

I don't know that this has any particular significance, Mr. Chairman, except to further impress upon your committee my sincerity on this measure—and I do not use the personal pronoun "I" for the purpose of anything except to illustrate my point—but back in the Massachusetts Legislature, particularly in 1932, I had read up on the Veterans' Homestead Act in California, which you gentlemen are familiar with, and I thought it was a very splendid thing.

As a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1932, I succeeded in having enacted a resolution for a study of the Veterans' Homestead Act which was set up to permit veterans to purchase farms and homes under revolving funds with the cost amortized over a period of years so as not to make the financial burden too great for the individual. Now, although it was passed, nothing really came of it then, because economic conditions were such that they didn't follow through the program; but it made possible, as you all know, the purchase of farms or homes by veterans, with the revolving fund set up and the cost amortized over a period of 20 years, similar to what we are working out now on the purchase of homes by veterans.

I merely cite that at this point to illustrate the fact that I am sincerely interested in measures of this type, and I got my first knowledge of what good will be accomplished back in studying the California Homestead Act.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we have presented very sound and compelling arguments as to why Senator Lodge's amendment to the proposed on-farm training bill should be adopted. It would prevent the dislocation of the program now in effect in Massachusetts, and it would meet the conditions in other States, especially in Illinois and Wisconsin.

Speaking further on the Lodge amendment, I believe that unless it were adopted, without going into too much detail, the work load would be so tremendous and so heavy on the veterans back in Massachusetts that they simply would just have to give up the training; because you can visualize yourself a man with transportation difficulties working some 50 or 60 hours a week on the farm, of his inability to go and take night courses twice a week 2 hours a night 50 weeks a year. It just couldn't happen except in the case of a pretty rugged individual.

In conclusion, we urge the passage of the proposed bill with the amendment as proposed by Senator Lodge. It provides for full-time institutional training as meeting the requirements of Public Law 16. We believe that provision should be made to allow tuition payments to be made by the Veterans' Administration for vocational school membership of all veteran trainees. In the interest of promoting the welfare of the veteran, we urge your committee to recommend enactment of this legislation.

It is vital that we have a balanced farm production with agricultural opportunities provided to all veterans who desire to contribute their time, effort, and energy to that end. We cannot afford to deprive the veterans of opportunities to buy farms of their own.

I trust that upon careful reflection and consideration your honorable committee will adopt the Lodge amendment. A forward step will then have been taken. Institutional on-the-job placement training will be recognized in all parts of the country by the Veterans' Administration as a full-time training program and subject to the full subsistence allotment.

I wish at this time, Mr. Chairman, to thank you and the members of your committee for the opportunity to present for your kind consideration arguments for this program, especially the Lodge amendment.

Senator MORSE. I am very glad, Mr. Pratt, to have your testimony. I am of the opinion that as of now, at least, a pretty strong case has been made out of the Lodge amendment.

Mr. PRATT. I would just like to say in concluding, Mr. Chairman and Senator Jenner, that by virtue of my being commissioner, it brings me in about as close contact as any person in Essex County with this very vital problem, and I do support Director Mostrom in my argument here this morning as well as in the other particular with reference to the Massachusetts problem. So again, I thank you.

Senator MORSE. There is certainly no intention on the part of the committee to upset the Massachusetts program.

Mr. PRATT. We feel very gratified to hear that.

Senator MORSE. The last witness will be Mr. J. E. Hill, State supervisor of agricultural education, Springfield, Ill.

STATEMENT OF J. E. HILL, STATE SUPERVISOR OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, first I would like to identify myself. I have been supervisor of agricultural education and assistant director of vocational education for some 28 years in Illinois, but so far as this hearing is concerned, I come as representative of the Approval Agency for the State of Illinois. That is verified by a telegram which is in the hands of the secretary of this committee.

Senator MORSE. The telegram will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The telegram submitted by Mr. Hill is as follows:)

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., June 4, 1947.

PHILIP R. RODGERS,

*Clerk, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
Washington, D. C.:*

Mr. J. E. Hill will represent me at the scheduled hearing before subcommittee on veterans' affairs of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, H. R. 2181, Tuesday, June 10, 10 a. m. Brief is being prepared now for filing.

VERNON L. NICKEL,

Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Illinois.

Mr. HILL. I shall not take time to discuss anything before this committee except those problems which are pertinent to the bill and the amendment.

After hearing the discussion in this committee yesterday and today, I have no reason to try in any way to convince the committee or to educate the committee as to my point of view on the institutional on-the-farm training. The Senate committee has expressed itself often enough along that line that I believe their opinion and mine are at least very similar. I would, however, like to tell you a little about the development of the veterans' on-the-farm training program in Illinois in order to bring to the point the problems we now face.

Back in January of 1946, a year ago last January, some 10,000 institutions had been approved to train veterans on the job in business and trades. Nothing had been done in agriculture. I am a member of the State agricultural committee, which is made up of the heads of all the agricultural organizations in the State of Illinois, including the president of the Illinois Agriculture Association, the president of the Illinois Grange, the dean of the College of Agriculture, the director of the State department of agriculture, the directors of all the Federal agricultural agencies, et cetera.

After we were left far behind in the agricultural program, this State agricultural committee began to ask me: "Why don't we do something for the boys in agriculture?" And through their organization and urging, we finally set about to decide what we could do for the training of farm boys along the lines of the training permitted under the GI bill of rights.

I was authorized by the State agricultural committee to contact the Veterans' Administration and work out a program. That I did. Our State committee set aside a whole day to discuss in the office of the director of agriculture in the State of Illinois with the Veterans' Administration a program which would be acceptable to the Veterans' Administration and to the State of Illinois. Two representatives of the Veterans' Administration were present. The program was presented, and there was 100 percent agreement on the program. The minutes of the meeting so state.

That was the beginning of our entrance into the most confused program that I in 28 years have had anything to do with. In the first place, our contract, starting along about April, ended June 30, a program of some 4 months. We went out, however, on that basis and employed teachers, organized classes. June 30 came and our contract ended, and we did not have another contract. However, after a month or two, going along just as if a contract were in existence, we finally got the contract extended for 6 months, up until December 31, 1946.

In the meantime, that other regulation of last August came along—the one that you have heard of—and finally that was rescinded in a few days by another regulation; but then comes June 30, the next 6 months in our contract, with over 10,000 veterans enrolled in the farm training program, with at that time more than 700 teachers working part time with veterans in their training program, and on December 31 our program ended by contract.

We had an agreement with the regional office of the Veterans' Administration, and we had an agreement with the branch office of the Veterans' Administration, but days and weeks passed and months passed, until March of 1947, 2 months after the end of our contract,

and still no contract. We were going on the word of the Governor of the State of Illinois that if the Veterans' Administration would not pay this bill for the 2 months, then the State of Illinois would pay it. But all things must end when you do not have a definite appropriation for it.

We went along 2 months and could get nothing done, not even a "No." If they had said "No," we would have been satisfied. Not a "Yes" or a "No." Finally we did that which I, over 28 years experience in Illinois, had never done before, and dislike to do. I asked the Congressman from the State of Illinois: "What can you do about it?" Well, from 9:30 in the morning until 2 in the afternoon they got busy, and the contract was renewed in that short time. Unfortunately, it has to be done that way. But it was done for another 6-month period ending June 30, the last day of this month. Then, about a month or so ago, I got a letter from Senator Brooks, of Illinois, who said in his letter:

The Veterans' Administration tells me that the program in Illinois will end as a full-time program as of June 30, 1947.

I am just raising these points, gentlemen, again to give some order of proof that from the beginning, there has been no continuity. It has been confusion from beginning to end. So far as our State office is concerned, it has spent 75 percent of its time trying to find out what to do and very little of its time trying to improve the plan that we have.

Senator MORSE. Tell me this, Mr. Hill: If this bill is passed, what effect will that have on this administrative problem that has confronted you all along?

Mr. HILL. I assume if the bill is passed, that it will give some direction to the Veterans' Administration so that they can, if that is their stumbling block, contract for more than a 6-month period.

We now have in the State of Illinois 15,000 veterans enrolled in this program which, in a letter to Senator Brooks, the Veterans' Administration says ends June 30; 850 special teachers, every one of them with at least half the work required for a degree in agriculture, whose contract ends June 30, and no contract after that date. Some stability is required, first of all.

Now as we started out with a program, meeting with all the agricultural organizations, we set up what we thought was a good program in Illinois, what every agricultural organization in the State thought was a good program, including the dean of the college of agriculture, the director of agriculture.

At that time, it was 120 hours of classroom work plus a visitation on the farm. Now we come along and in this bill suggest 200 hours in class. In meeting with the various organizations, we have been able to formulate a plan where we can offer 180 hours of classroom instruction plus the visitation on the farm plus in every case the veteran on a farm approved by the State agency and approved by the county committee of farmers as a good farm, where the veteran is working on a farm under the direction of a successful farm operator, and in Illinois a successful farm operator means a man who is able these days at least to earn a living and an income much greater than those of us who are engaged in education.

I am saying that these veterans are working on farms which are good farms, well equipped, under capable instructors for the full time. They can't be doing other types of work at all. Now with that kind of a combination of training, in our case, as I say, 180 hours of organized group instruction, plus a visitation a month by that class instructor on the farm with the veteran so that he can correlate his class work with the work which the veteran is getting on the farm under the direction and guidance of an experienced farmer, who is better qualified in many cases insofar as the skills on the farm are concerned than your classroom instructor, that man is getting a type of instruction which every agricultural organization in the State of Illinois says is a good one, combining the theoretical with the practicable in a type of organization which is good.

Now that program also has been investigated by the American Legion of Illinois. A special committee of some seven or eight spent many days making the investigation and made to their American Legion committee of the United States, whatever the committee name is, a report commending the organization of the veterans training program in Illinois. The school people have done the same thing.

In other words, the program we have, based upon the opinion of school people, is educationally sound. Based upon the opinion of the farm organizations, it is good from the point of view of training farmers.

Now I have submitted in my brief and in the brief of the superintendent of public instruction two suggestions, two slight changes, which we would like to have in the House bill 2181 in order to take care of our slight variation from the hours so stated. Our total number of hours are sufficient.

I would like to withdraw—by the way, the reason I made the statement that I am the representative of the approving agency today is so that I would have the right to say that I would withdraw our suggested amendments if the Lodge amendment as presented to you this morning were incorporated in House bill 2181. It would satisfy all of our difficulties.

You see, the Lodge amendment doesn't change the total number of hours set up in H. R. 2181. It just says a proportion between class and on-farm instruction and individual instruction may vary. Now that is the only difficulty. We still are holding the same requirements, the same total quality of work, except we are saying that if Massachusetts wants to give a little more time for a certain one of those classroom instructions, O. K.; if Illinois wants to give a little more, that is all right, but the total hours have not been reduced one minute, and so we would like very much to go on record as saying that if H. R. 2181, with the Lodge amendment, were adopted, we would be completely in favor of that bill as amended by the Lodge amendment and it would be satisfactory so far as the State of Illinois is concerned.

I think I have made my statement, and I shall be open to questions.

Senator MORSE. I think that is a very reasonable position for you to take, in view of the fact that, after all, under this on-the-job training program, the Veterans' Administration, in the first instance, makes use of the State machinery. In other words, it comes to the States and it says, "We want your aid and assistance in carrying out an intent

of Congress embodied in the on-the-job training program." You want to reduce your machinery, your administration forces, your check-up, your supervisory program. It seems to me if the Veterans' Administration is going to take that position in regard to the mechanics of operating the program, they ought to also place confidence in the standards and the criteria of the State program, too, and its check, it seems to me, ought to be a primary check of determining whether or not the objectives of Congress as set forth in the on-the-job training program are being carried out.

Once that check is made, once it manifests that confidence in the State program, it seems to me that the details of administration ought to be left to the State, and that is the objective of the Lodge amendment, as I see it.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make this statement. Perhaps Senator Brooks and Senator Lucas have received some word from Mr. Shulman, the president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, an organization of 145,000 farmers relative to this program. The Illinois Agricultural Association and I agree completely upon these two proposed changes which are included in my brief. Also, the president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who is a neighbor of mine and whom I have known for 25 years, told me that any variation which would take care of the situation in Illinois could count on the Illinois Agricultural Association going along with it.

I am willing to assume the responsibility of saying that the Illinois Agricultural Association would agree to support H. R. 2181 with the Lodge amendment.

Senator MORSE. I feel this way, that the Lodge amendment has the advantage of being a uniform amendment to take care of flexibility. Paradoxical as it may seem, it does permit a reasonable flexibility within the States and, at the same time, holds to a principle of uniform application of law. I think that is what we ought to try to accomplish.

Mr. HILL. I want to add just this one word, and I will then move. Two weeks ago, we met again with the regional branch office of the Veterans' Administration. We sat in a room and agreed upon a program for 1 year—the first time they have ever offered to talk about a year ahead. We agreed upon it. It was written down in black and white, and we have the copies. Three days later, the branch office withdrew to their own little cubbyhole and changed a half dozen of the things which they had agreed upon, and this last week, I had a meeting of 800 teachers, special teachers, of the Veterans' Administration at the University of Illinois. A representative of the Veterans' Administration came and said,

We have just received a regulation saying that not more than 58½ cents per hour can be paid for any one hour of instruction for a veteran.

That means this, that a college-trained man, a professionally trained man with years of experience, is going out to visit this veteran on his farm, furnish his car and transportation, gentlemen, by a regulation from the Veterans' Administration, at a figure not to exceed 58½ cents an hour. Really, it is beyond my ability to understand such a statement. However, about 15 or 30 minutes ago, I had a call from Springfield in which that has been changed again, in the brief time of 3 days, since I told the group of 800 and the Veterans' Administration that if I did nothing else at this committee hearing here today, I would at

least present to the committee the proposition that the Veterans' Administration is trying to hire professional men at 58½ cents an hour.

I don't think they tried to. I don't think they knew any better. That is my position on it. However, they did call back that they had been changed to \$2 an hour, but in each case, a veteran must sign another form. There must be 50 or 60 that he has to sign every year. He must sign another form now and say that since we are paying the instructor who visits you on the farm more than 58½ cents an hour—they call it \$2 now—you must sign a statement that you are willing to agree with the Veterans' Administration that we can pay out of your allotment of \$500 a year more than 58½ cents an hour for an hour's instruction.

In other words, it is a change from last week to this week. There has been continuous change. We don't know what we are doing and why, and I would be in favor of most any kind of a law that would let us know today what the program is tomorrow.

Senator MORSE. Thank you very much. I will ask the administrative assistant to call also to the attention of Mr. Stirling this witness' testimony.

(The brief submitted by Mr. Hill in behalf of Mr. Vernon L. Nickell, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Illinois, Springfield, Ill., is as follows:)

BRIEF SUBMITTED BY VERNON L. NICKELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
OFFICIAL APPROVAL AGENCY FOR GI TRAINING, STATE OF ILLINOIS

Preceding January 1946, about 10,000 facilities in Illinois had been approved to give on-the-job training to veterans in the fields of (1) trades, (2) industry, and (3) business. The training requirements for on-the-job training in these fields were, (1) full employment on a job with the agreement that the employer would teach the veteran the job or business as he worked, and (2) 144 hours per year of related instruction in a class or school if such related instruction were available; otherwise such instruction was to be provided by the employer.

Up to January 1946, nothing had been done in Illinois in the way of setting up a program of on-the-job training in farming for veterans. Beginning in January 1946, farm organizations in Illinois began to put pressure on us to set up a program of on-the-job training in farming. The question was discussed at the January monthly meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Council. This council is composed of the presidents or directors of the various agricultural associations and agencies in Illinois. Among others, the council includes the president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, the president of the Illinois Grange, the dean of the college of agriculture, the director of the State department of agriculture, the directors of all the Federal agricultural agencies, etc. At this January 1946 meeting, the council asked us to prepare a program of on-the-job training in farming in cooperation with the Veterans' Administration. The next monthly meeting was arranged so as to give the full time of the meeting to the discussion of this program.

In accord with the wishes of the council a number of conferences were held relative to setting up a program of on-the-job training in farming. One of these conferences was held in Chicago with officials of the regional and branch offices of the Veterans' Administration and with Mr. Byerly, Mr. Simon, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Hill of my office present. With the assistance of the Veterans' Administration's officials present at this conference, the Illinois program for on-the-job training in farming took its final form. At the conclusion of the conference the Veterans' Administration agreed to have their representatives present at the next monthly meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Council in order that there be no misunderstandings concerning the proposed program.

The next meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Council was held in the State house in a room provided by the State director of agriculture. Two representatives of the Veterans Administration were present. The proposed program was presented for the consideration of all present. The basic essentials of the program proposed were:

1. The veteran must agree to enter a full-time training program on an approved farm under the direction and guidance of an experienced farmer.

2. The veteran must agree to enroll in a class in farming covering not less than 120 hours per year. Such class must be conducted by an approved school and taught by an approved instructor.

3. The instructor of the class in farming must visit each veteran on the farm for not less than 2 hours per month, or 24 hours per year, for the purpose of correlating the instruction which the veteran received in class with the practical training which the farmer gave the veteran on the farm.

The essentials in this program in farming were the same as on-the-job programs in (1) trades, (2) industry, or (3) business. In each case the veteran was to put in full time learning on the job and to receive 144 hours of related instruction. The one difference in the programs was that in the trades or business occupations the facility such as the garage or bank was approved to offer the training and therefore was required to make all reports to the Veterans' Administration, while in the farming program the school was approved, in addition to the farm, and the school made the reports of the Veterans' Administration rather than the farmer being required to make the reports. Both the Illinois Agricultural Council and the representatives of the Veterans' Administration thought that the schools would be able to make better reports than would the farmer.

At this meeting of the Illinois Agricultural Council, the representatives of the Veterans' Administration gave approval of the proposed program.

A few weeks later, the Veterans' Administration proposed that the Illinois State Board for Vocational Education enter into a contract with the Veterans' Administration for conducting all the farming programs for veterans in the State of Illinois. Such a contract was signed, and the Illinois Board for Vocational Education agreed to conduct the farming programs as outlined above. The first contract expired June 30, 1946. It was renewed, without change, to December 31, 1946. It was again renewed, without change, to June 30, 1947.

The Illinois Agricultural Council cannot understand why H. R. 2181 should require 200 hours per year of instruction by the class instructor in the farming program, while in the trades or in business no time beyond 144 hours is required. Mr. Hill has discussed this H. R. 2181 program with Mr. Charles Shuman, president of the Illinois Agriculture Association, and Mr. Shuman calls it pure class discrimination.

The veteran training program in farming in Illinois has grown until now we have more than 1,000 classes in operation with an enrollment as of May 1947 of 14,000 veterans. With the exception of 4 or 5 each of the teachers of vocational agriculture in the 419 vocational agriculture departments of Illinois is teaching a class of 9 or 10 veterans. In addition to the vocational agriculture teachers, we have approximately 450 additional special teachers for these veteran classes in farming. As of this date we have been unable to find enough qualified teachers to take care of the veterans who desire to enroll. At least 1,000 veterans are now on the waiting list to enter the farming program. They must wait until additional instructors can be located to take charge of new classes.

In Illinois, the enrollment of veterans in a class taught by a vocational agriculture teacher is limited to 10 veterans. Please understand that the vocational agriculture teacher is employed full time by the local board of education, and that he teaches the veteran class as an extra load in addition to his full-time duties to the high school. A class of 10 veterans, conducted according to the Illinois plan, requires from 35 to 40 hours' time per month of the instructor. Certainly this amount of time is as great as we could expect any teacher to give to the program of veteran training and at the same time expect him to conduct his regular full-time job in a satisfactory manner. A class of 10 veterans, conducted according to the H. R. 2181 plan, would require from 70 to 80 hours' time per month, or 20 hours per week, on the part of the teacher. No teacher could give 20 hours per week to a veterans' class and do justice to his regular full-time job which the local board of education pays him a salary. The only solution to the problem would be for each teacher to drop one-half to two-thirds of the veterans from each of the 1,000 classes. Such a procedure would eliminate from 7,000 to 9,000 veterans in Illinois from the veteran training program in farming. All of these veterans have been complying with the regulations of the training program in Illinois as conducted by contact with the Veterans' Administration for 1½ years.

I want to make it clear that the time requirements of the farming program for veterans in Illinois meets and exceeds all requirements for on-the-job training of veterans in all other fields of training. The proposed requirement by H. R.

2181 for the farming program for veterans is discriminatory and will result in eliminating from 7,000 to 9,000 farm veterans in Illinois from the privileges of the GI bill of rights.

If we are to continue with the farming program for veterans in Illinois without eliminating more than 50 percent of the veterans from the program, it will be necessary to make two changes in H. R. 2181 as follows:

1. Reduce the required class time to 180 hours per year.
2. Eliminate the requirement of 50 hours per year of individual instruction on the farm by the class instructor. This would leave in the bill the requirement that the classroom instructor visit each veteran once each month on the farm where the veteran is working.

(The brief submitted by Mr. Hill is as follows:)

BRIEF SUBMITTED BY J. E. HILL, EXECUTIVE OFFICER, BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION; SUPERVISOR OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, STATE OF ILLINOIS

AMENDMENTS REQUESTED BY ILLINOIS

1. Page 2, line 19, strike out the words "two-hundred hours" and insert in the place thereof the words "one hundred eighty hours".

2. Page 4, lines 9 and 10, strike out the words "not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year with".

These amendments refer to the veteran who is employed on a farm (approved by the State) full time under the direction and guidance of a successful farmer (in Illinois, approved by the State and county agricultural council). Please note that we are not requesting a change in the 100 hours per year of individual instruction on the farm by the class instructor when the veteran is self-employed. The self-employed veteran does not have an employer-farmer to instruct him on the farm, therefore he should have more help on the farm by the class instructor. However, the employed veteran is working every day with a successful farmer who has agreed to give instruction to the veteran on the job. This approved farmer-employer is better qualified to teach the veteran the skills and practices of farming than most of the technically trained class instructors. He has made a success of farming and knows how to farm.

JUSTIFICATION FOR AMENDMENT 1

The GI bill of rights does not establish any definite number of hours for related instruction for employed veterans who are learning on the job in the trades, business, or industry. In Illinois these veterans who are learning on the job in trades, industry, and business are required to participate in related instruction for a minimum of 144 hours per year. The Illinois Agriculture Council has worked out a plan of cooperation between the teachers of veteran classes in farming and other agencies, including the Extension Service, Soil Conservation Service, etc., which will give the veteran enrolled in the farming program 180 hours per year or 15 hours per month of organized group instruction. This exceeds the class hours requirement in any of the other fields of training when the veteran is employed full time and learning under an employer-trainer. With this time requirement of 180 hours, it has been impossible to find enough qualified instructors to take care of all the veterans who desire to enroll in the farm training program. At the present time, 14,000 veterans are enrolled in Illinois in the farm training program, and they are receiving subsistence for attending such courses as full-time courses. Why increase the class time requirements in the farm program when the present requirements exceed requirements for any other group? Any requirement which increases the class hours above 180 hours per year means that many of our present teachers of veterans will resign, since they do not have the time available. This means that many veterans will be dropped from the farm program because teachers are not available.

JUSTIFICATION FOR AMENDMENT 2

If this amendment is accepted, the veteran who is employed will receive full-time instruction, guidance, direction and help on the farm by a successful and qualified farmer. The classroom teacher will visit the veteran each month on the farm for the purpose of correlating the class instruction with the instruction by the farmer on the farm.

If the bill passes without this amendment, the 50-hour visitation requirement on the farm of each employed veteran will require so much time on the part of the classroom teacher that it would take twice as many teachers in Illinois as we now have to take care of the 14,000 veterans now enrolled. We now have 850 teachers of these veteran classes, most of them teaching on a part-time basis. With this number of teachers we are not able to take care of all veterans who desire to enroll in the program. Additional teachers are not available. If this amendment is not added to H. R. 2181, and the bill passes, then we must reduce our enrollment to approximately 6,000 veterans. This means that some 8,000 veterans now participating in the program of veteran training in farming must be eliminated from the program. This is completely unfair to the farm veterans since employed veterans in other types of training are not required by law to be visited by a class instructor.

Senator MORSE. I understand that Mr. Louis M. Sasman, supervisor of the State board of vocational and adult education of Madison, Wis., is in the room and may wish to make a brief statement.

STATEMENT OF LOUIS M. SASMAN, SUPERVISOR, STATE BOARD OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION, MADISON, WIS.

Mr. SASMAN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I have been agricultural supervisor of the State board of vocational education at Madison for the past 23 years. I just want to state that I am in favor of H. R. 2181 without amendment or with the amendment, the Lodge amendment, as has been presented this morning.

Senator MORSE. What about the situation in Wisconsin, Mr. Sasman? Do you operate on a formal education program or does your program also permit on-the-job training on the farm?

Mr. SASMAN. We have tried on-the-farm instruction and also group instruction. We are giving at the present time 200 hours a year of group instruction and 100 hours a year of individual instruction. Most of the veterans in training in Wisconsin are veterans who are either in partnership or renting or have some agreement so that they are a self-proprietor type of veterans.

Senator MORSE. Your point is that you have no objection to the law with the Lodge amendment in it in that it would still permit Wisconsin to proceed with its program without any change.

Mr. SASMAN. That is right. It will provide sufficient flexibility to take care of the needs of these other States and will allow us to continue operation as we have been operating.

Senator MORSE. Do you have any questions, Senator?

Senator JENNER. No.

Senator MORSE. Thank you very much, Mr. Sasman.

I understand also that Mr. Harry E. Nesman, chief of the agricultural vocation division, State department of public instruction of Lansing, Mich., would like to make a statement.

STATEMENT OF HARRY E. NESMAN, CHIEF, AGRICULTURAL VOCATION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, LANSING, MICH.

Mr. NESMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to identify myself as being a member of the State department of public instruction and also that I have been on the committee of the American Vocational Association throughout the year in which they have spent some time

in study of this particular problem we are discussing. Last fall, at their December meeting, they took this problem in their hands with regard to some minimum standards that would set up some stability in the program, and they later had another meeting in Detroit, where there was a discussion of it also, and the principles that are set up in the program are identical with what the American Vocational Association thinks in regard to it, and that represents the majority of the States in particular in that section.

That is the reason why I want to go on record at this point and say that H. R. 2181 brings about some stability of the program, as you heard from Mr. Hill of Illinois and as you also heard from Massachusetts, although their program has a little different approach than the program in some of the other States. Then comes the Lodge amendment, which we are talking about this morning, with its revised revision to bring about flexibility on the part of the States' participation.

Now I think we have struck a point that is rather in line with all the States. In other words, any State can participate now and meet the objectives of 2181, which the primary objective there is for stability. As we have got to know where we are, as Mr. Hill said, we can't be changing day by day, as was indicated last fall, then the Lodge amendment is a refinement of the bill to a point where each State may have a program in their own State.

You take this revised amendment, for instance, that in the parentheses. It is very, very important. It shows that the State may use, in some cases, if they want to, more of the on-the-farm training. Some would rather have the visitation and to use this group instruction, and they can make an adjustment in line with the objections of 2181.

That is why I want to go on record for the AVA. Also, in Michigan, as far as we are concerned, our program is in line with it. We will be in favor of the passage of 2181 with the revised amendment, the Lodge amendment.

Senator MORSE. I am very glad to have your statement. I have no questions. Do you have any questions, Senator?

Senator JENNER. No.

Senator MORSE. Very well, let the record show that the hearing will now come to a close.

Mr. MOSTROM. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire if it is on record, if this fact is on record, that Congressman Wheeler was also a party to this transaction yesterday and that he approves?

Senator MORSE. It is on the record. I heard the testimony to that effect this morning, but in order to make it perfectly clear, let the record now show that the revised Lodge amendment was a product of a conference which was held with the group of State representatives working in the field with veterans' training education and Senator Lodge and the representative of Senator Brooks' office and Congressman Wheeler, the author of the original bill.

I have here a letter and clippings from Senator Lodge which may be inserted in the record at this point.

(The letter and clippings of Senator Lodge follow :)

UNITED STATES SENATE,
May 16, 1947.

HON. ROBERT A. TAFT,
*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR TAFT: This will refer to the amendment which I introduced yesterday to the bill H. R. 2181, passed by the House on May 12 and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on May 13.

H. R. 2181 would include institutional on-farm training in the educational and training program for veterans. Under this bill, full-time training must include supervised work on a farm or other agricultural institution, together with 200 hours per year (at least 8 hours per month) of organized group instruction at an institution. There are other provisions not relevant here.

The amendment which I have introduced provides that where it is discovered that a variation in the proportion of hours of assembled instruction is desirable in a given area, a program which has the concurrent approval of the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and the State authorities and which substantially meets the training-hours requirement of H. R. 2181 shall be recognized as meeting the requirements of the act.

I should like to place before the committee a brief explanation of the purpose which underlies this amendment.

It is my understanding that in some parts of the country, the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration have refused to recognize on-the-job agricultural training of veterans as a full-time training program. Accordingly, I believe that legislation on this subject is necessary and desirable. However, it must be observed that on-farm training has been accredited under the GI bill in other parts of the country, and for some time veteran farmers have been receiving benefits under the act while engaging in such programs. For example, in Massachusetts and I believe also in Illinois and Wisconsin, the regional offices of the Veterans' Administration have recognized on-farm training as full-time programs which entitle the participants therein to the on-the-job benefits of the act.

Briefly stated, the purpose of the amendment which I have introduced is to prevent the disruption and the dislocation of on-farm training programs which have been in effect for a long period of time and which have, to my own knowledge, proven to be worth while and highly successful. If H. R. 2181 were enacted in its present form, it would inevitably throw these programs completely out of gear and would result in unnecessary hardship and injustice. The amendment which I offer would insure continuance of these programs by providing the necessary flexibility which varying conditions in different areas require.

For example, the Massachusetts plan provides for a basic program of individual instruction on the job which is, in turn, supplemented by some assembled instruction. Obviously, it would impose an extreme hardship on a veteran now working 48 to 60 hours a week (or even more) on farm placement were he compelled to arrange for 200 hours of assembled instruction at some other institution in addition to his work responsibility. In Massachusetts, the Veterans' Administration has negotiated contracts to carry out this program and these young veterans who undertook it in good faith ought not to be compelled to relinquish the same because of legislation which neglects to take into consideration varying conditions which exist in different areas. I do not believe that I am exaggerating when I say that the inflexible provisions of H. R. 2181 would utterly discourage continuance of on-farm training in Massachusetts. I cannot speak for Illinois, Wisconsin, and such other States similarly engaged in these programs, but I would assume that H. R. 2181, if enacted without amendment, would have a similar disastrous effect.

For a careful and detailed description of how this program is presently operating in one part of Massachusetts, I would respectfully invite your attention to the attached series of articles from the Christian Science Monitor. It is self-evident what would be the effect of H. R. 2181 on this particular program unless the bill were amended as I have proposed. This is only one example, but it is typical.

I would appreciate being kept informed of the status of this legislation. I know of some men who are fully familiar with the details and operation of on-farm training who could give the committee further information on this question and I would like to have ample opportunity to get in touch with them so they may appear at the hearings before the committee.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

H. C. LODGE, Jr.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Monday, April 21, 1947]

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING HELPS VETERANS

This is the first of five articles dealing with on-the-job farm training for World War II veterans in Essex County. Future articles will deal with case histories of individual veterans.

(By Everett M. Smith, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

HATHORNE, MASS., April 21.—More than 100 veterans of World War II are "down on the farms" of Essex County today, participating in an "on-the-job" training program of a \$15,000,000 county industry.

Under the GI bill, this "Vo-Ag"—vocational—agricultural—placement—training is being provided by the Essex County Agricultural School here. The school maintains a special corps of five "traveling" instructors who visit the veterans regularly each week on the various farms where they are employed either on a full-time placement basis, or on a combination of placement and class instruction.

Often, it has been found, in the case of on-the-job training, where the employer sets himself up as the sole instructor, the GI gets merely "work" experience, and very little textbook training.

This program for veterans seeking profitable agricultural training has become a postwar specialty at the school, which pioneered in the plan, and which today is providing the most advanced program of any of the five or six similar training centers in the Bay State, according to Harold A. Mostrom, director.

LENGTH VARIES

Length of the agricultural training varies from 1 to 4 years, depending upon the time allowed under the GI bill and the training objective. Four groups are classified as follows: Employed stage, employment ownership, partnership stage, and establishment as a farm owner. Straight placement programs, either on an employed or an establishment basis, never exceed 2 years.

This arrangement makes it possible for a veteran with a training time up to 4 years to obtain 2 years of full-time farm experience on an employed basis, and the balance of 2 years on his own farm on the establishment basis. Two years have elapsed since veteran training began here at the school, and, at the present time, 60 former GIs are under full-time placement training.

These men are all on the road to profitable establishment.

For those in the employment stage, the school has arranged with leading farmers throughout Essex County to cooperate in giving the veterans the desired training. Such cooperating farms provide opportunities for the veterans to obtain necessary high-level operational and managerial skills. Full-time farm-placement training calls for placement of veterans on a full-time employment basis.

NEEDED EXPERIENCE

On the cooperating farms, the veterans in training are getting the kind of experience that they will need when they come to operate their own farming businesses. Up-to-date methods are employed on these farms, modern machinery is used, and employers are of the highest grade and cooperate fully with the school.

Veterans perform all the jobs to be done on these farms, many of which are of a managerial nature. They are given a good deal of responsibility. Employers are consulted on important problems, and, as a matter of fact, employers, veteran students, and the school's agricultural instructors frequently get into a huddle as they discuss current farm problems.

Each week, each veteran engaged in this on-the-job-training program receives a visit from a traveling instructor on the school's staff. This visit features a 3-hour lesson, and is conducted at a specified time on a given day.

Lessons usually deal with current problems of the farm. Veterans spend at least 7 hours each week in study preparing for the lessons. They write up each lesson in a large-sized loose-leaf notebook for the instructor's inspection and rating.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Discussions follow, and questions are answered. Demonstrations and other instructions are given. Lessons are labeled, numbered, dated, and indexed. Veterans also keep a record of the daily jobs performed, hours worked, money earned, and other important notes for future reference.

In turn, the traveling instructors record on the visit slips the high lights of the instructional period, and note the assignment for the next lesson. Besides textbooks, the study material includes Federal and State bulletins, publications, and periodicals.

Typical training objectives are in the fields of dairy farming, milk processing, field crops, poultry farming, large-fruit growing, market gardening, small-fruit growing, small-animal farming, ornamental horticulture, greenhouse production, and flower-shop management.

Veterans on full-time placement training receive a year minimum of 150 hours' supervision and instruction on the job, 250 hours of assigned related home study, and 2,400 hours of job-work experience.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Tuesday, April 22, 1947]

VETERANS LEARN TO RUN FARMS BY ACTUAL AGRICULTURAL WORK

This is the second of five articles dealing with on-the-job farm training for World War II veterans in Essex County.

(By a staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

IPSWICH, MASS., April 22.—Here, on the big Marini poultry, vegetable, and fruit farm, two veterans of World War II are making rapid progress today toward farm ownership and management. Both are studying under the "Vo-Ag"—vocational-agricultural-placement—program of the Essex County Agricultural School at Hathorne, Mass.

Before the war, Dominick A. Villanti was a locomotive engineer in New York. He raised pigeons and squabs as a hobby, and he looked forward to the day when he could operate a poultry business on his own. Today, he's well on the way toward that accomplishment.

His coworker on the farm, Johnnie Lee Jackson, a Negro veteran from Georgia, is training on the same program, but is taking a more general course. This includes vegetable growing, fruit production, dairying, and poultry. Mr. Jackson is looking forward to farm management.

That happy day may not be too far distant for him. In fact, only recently, due to the pressure of Mr. Villanti's work, he took over the management of 2,000 laying birds. Production was maintained, and all the work was done promptly and efficiently, permitting Joseph Marini, owner of the farm, to spend several weeks at another of his farms in Florida.

Mr. Jackson joined the Navy in January 1944 and worked in the naval ammunition depot in Asbury Park, N. J., being honorably discharged on December 17, 1946. Since then, he has been engaged in the on-the-job farm training program of the school.

ENROLLED IN SCHOOL

Mr. Villanti served as a locomotive engineer with the Seven Hundred and Twenty-third Railway Operating Battalion of the Army Transportation Corps in the European theater—France, Germany, Belgium, and Holland—receiving his honorable discharge in March 1946.

In May, he enrolled under the GI bill of rights at the Essex County School for a 4-year program with 2 years' placement training and two years' establishment. Through the cooperation of the Marini farm, he is making amazing progress.

He took over the management of 2,000 layers, 1,000 broilers, 1,500 capons, 3,000 pullets and cockerels for breeding on the range, and 300 turkeys.

According to Louis H. Moseley, his visiting agricultural instructor from the school, Mr. Villanti is showing outstanding interest in work and study.

TOP STUDENT

"Villanti is probably one of our most aggressive students," commented Mr. Moseley.

Mr. Moseley has noted four improved practices which this veteran-student put into effect on the Marini farm: Installation of disinfectant mats in trays at entrances to all brooder and growing pens; effective use of hydrated lime in deep litter; construction of a sanitary disposal pit; and introduction of new feeding practices which resulted in no soft-shell pullet eggs for the first time on the farm.

To date, Mr. Villanti has successfully reared 13,400 chicks, with more being added each month. He is now ready for a second step toward establishment. He has started construction of a turkey platform and shelter on his own place in Ipswich, and plans, with the help of Mrs. Villanti, to raise 300 broad-breasted bronze turkeys this summer.—E. M. S.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Wednesday, April 23, 1947]

VETERANS LEARN ABOUT PIGS IN BUILDING FARM FUTURE

This is the third of five articles dealing with on-the-job farm training for World War II veterans in Essex County.

(By a staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

WEST PEABODY, MASS., April 22.—Twelve hundred pigs represent just a lot of hams, bacon, and sausages to many people.

But, to two young veterans of World War II—Nels Witman, formerly with the Navy in the Pacific, and Joseph Hedges, who served with the Army Signal Corps—these pigs, and the study they are putting into them, represent a profitable farm future.

Witman's hog farm is rented at present by Harlgar Witman, who came to this country from Sweden in 1921. Formerly a shop worker, he turned to raising hogs only 3 years ago and was joined by his son Nels when the latter was honorably discharged from the service last October. Nels is single and his only farm experience has been on this place.

He began taking the on-the-job training program with the Essex County Agricultural School last fall, and is very much interested in the prospect for raising hogs on a large scale. He hopes, when circumstances permit, to go into partnership with his father and together to purchase their own farm.

Joseph Hedges, after his discharge from the Signal Corps, started working at the General Electric Co.'s plant in Lynn, Mass., where he lived. When the strike came, he heard that Mr. Witman needed help on his hog farm and he applied. He immediately became interested in raising hogs, and signed up under the GI bill with the vocational-agricultural-placement program of the Essex County School in June 1946.

"These two boys make an excellent team, along with Mr. Witman," commented their traveling instructor from the school, Willis Petty, who calls regularly each week for the 3 hours of intensive study that go to make up part of the training program.

"They thoroughly enjoy their work and both are making good," Mr. Petty added.

Mr. Witman keeps about 70 purebred Poland China sows for breeding along with a number of Yorkshire white boars, and he raises some 900 young pigs annually.

Young Hedges is married, and his wife is giving him a great deal of encouragement in his combined working and studying program. Both look forward to the day when they may have a hog farm of their own.

"Western methods of hog raising are far different from those we practice here. I've found out through my school studies," Mr. Hedges commented. "Everything there is on a different scale, with larger ranges and the corn feeding. Here, we have to rely largely on our daily garbage collection in Marblehead and other nearby places. We buy about six carloads a week, and collect another six truckloads.

"In addition, we buy a lot of waste potatoes, bakery products, bread crumbs, and flour that has spilled from broken containers. These make excellent feed for the growing stock."

With Mr. Witman cooperating in the training with the school's traveling instructor, both these young veterans are receiving much practical experience that is expected to serve them in many ways when they come to branch out for themselves.—E. M. S.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Saturday, April 26, 1947]

GI WHO SERVED ON BATAAN JOINS DAD IN DAIRY PLAN

This is the fourth of five articles dealing with on-the-job farm training for World War II veterans in Essex County.

(By Everett M. Smith, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

AMSBURY, MASS., April 26.—Philip Roy spent a year with the Truck Division of the Thirty-third Battalion, Sixth Army, in the Philippines, Bataan, and New Guinea, fighting his way with his buddies through jungle swamps. And he brought back a pet monkey to his home here.

But, today, there's no monkey business with Philip as he diligently pursues his course of study under the GI bill. His on-the-job training on a full-time farm-placement program is being provided by the Essex County Agricultural School. Philip has gone into partnership with his father, and he knows that someday he may have to take full charge.

According to Carroll Hawkes, his traveling instructor from the school, who visits him each week with lesson assignments, Philip is making rapid progress on his partnership-ownership project.

His course consists of the care, feeding, and management of the dairy cows and young stock. He's learning how to raise the best roughage for feeding the dairy animals, managing the pasture for the production of the most and best feed possible.

"He will also take the care and processing of milk, the keeping of accounts, and the study of practical farm management," Mr. Hawkes added.

Philip knows his way around the farm, having been brought up there with 6 other children in the family. He's married today, with two little girls of his own—Shirley and Phyllis. They both furnish ample encouragement in his milking work.

Philip's father kept a small herd of cows, from which he retailed raw milk. He also raised some vegetables which he sold to local markets in Amesbury. While Philip was growing up, he performed the chores usually expected of farm boys.

On his return from service, Philip joined with his father in increasing the herd from 15 to 20 cows. Both are planning now to increase their milk business from 100 quarts a day to around 400 quarts. At present, they are busy remodeling a concrete building on the farm into a modern dairy house in which they will install a complete pasteurizing plant.

Philip felt that he needed further education in order to build up the milk business, so signed up under the GI bill for his present dairy course. In addition to the practical experience on the farm under his father's guidance, Philip spends at least 5 hours each week on his studies, with an additional 3 hours weekly under Mr. Hawkes' tutelage.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Monday, April 28, 1947]

WAR VETERAN FINDS SUCCESS WITH GROWING CHICKEN FARM

This is the last of five articles dealing with on-the-job farm training for World War II veterans in Essex County.

(By Everett M. Smith, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor)

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Younger veterans of World War II frequently find little difficulty today in swinging back into peacetime pursuits. However, it's not always so easy for the older vets. George W. H. Thompson of this city was 40 and single when he was drafted in 1942.

When he was honorably discharged a year later, he came home and started in the poultry business in a small way. Like many another neophyte poultryman, he experienced plenty of struggles. It was not an easy task. Frequently, he was discouraged.

When the GI bill of rights provided on-the-job training for veterans, Mr. Thompson quickly took advantage of the plan and enrolled in an ownership project with the Essex County Agricultural School. Each week, Carroll Hawkes, a traveling instructor from the school, visits him for 3 hours, going over the lesson assignments, and shaping up his course of study.

"His instruction at present," said Mr. Hawkes, "is in the care, feeding, and management of laying and breeding flocks under his care. Incubating and brooding of the young birds is stressed in his course, as well as is the keeping of poultry and feed accounts."

Two years ago, Mr. Thompson built himself a two-story hen house. Last year, he raised about 600 pullets which he housed through the last winter. He also raised about 85 turkeys last summer, selling part of the flock for meat and keeping the balance of about 30 of the best birds for breeders.

This past winter he bought a wood lot, where he cuts timber with which he plans to build a large addition to the hen house and construct a brooder house. He also purchased a 2,500-egg electric incubator, which is giving very good results. He expects to brood about 2,880 chicks this summer so he will be able to house 1,200 pullets. He also hopes to raise 300 turkeys this summer.

Since Mr. Thompson started his agricultural course, he has practiced rigid culling of his laying flocks, looking for better ranges for his growing stock. He also is selecting his breeding stock with greater care, and this year he has purchased a large number of hatching eggs to build up a new and better strain of Rhode Island Reds for his next year's breeding stock.

Today, Mr. Thompson is happily married, and has a 2-year-old daughter, Doris, who has helped this older veteran in his ambition to attain some degree of independency from the struggle he has been going through.

Senator MORSE. I would like to ask the administrative assistant to make very clear to the members of the subcommittee that I am anxious to have an executive meeting and a voting meeting at 2 o'clock this afternoon, because we have three things I want to have ready for the Thursday full committee meeting. One is this bill. The other is the termination date on the GI bill, and the third is the bill that we had hearings on but had not taken a vote on the other day.

(Whereupon the hearing adjourned at 11:30 a. m., Tuesday, June 10, 1947.)

×

u. Authority to employ nationals of the U. S. upon public works in Hawaii during the unlimited emergency.

Has the effect of repealing this statute immediately. It is the view of the committee that peacetime restrictions should now obtain.

12. REORGANIZATION. Sens. Lodge, Mass., and Aiken, Vt., discussed the recent act to create a Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, and Sen. Lodge inserted an article by Arthur Krock, "Miracle: A Nonpartisan Federal Project" (pp. 9403-4).
13. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments H. R. 4106, which had been reported earlier in the day by the Appropriations Committee (S. Rept. 586). Senate conferees were appointed. (pp. 9406, 9449-50)
14. PURCHASING. Both Houses received from the Treasury Department a proposed bill for the more economical operation of the General Supply Fund, Bureau of Federal Supply; to Senate Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee and House Judiciary Committee (pp. 9406, 9507).
15. LIBRARY SERVICES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 48, to provide for demonstration of public-library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities (S. Rept. 580)(p. 9406).
16. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 1188, to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations (S. Rept. 584)(p. 9406).
17. POULTRY IMPROVEMENT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment S. 1026, to amend the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 so as to authorize the Secretary to cooperate with D. C., Territories, and possessions (as well as with States) in administration of regulations for improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries (S. Rept. 579)(p. 9406).
18. PRICE INVESTIGATION. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. Con. Res. 19, to establish a joint committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (S. Rept. 585); to Rules and Administration Committee (p. 9406).
19. RFC. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment S. 1543, to amend the RFC Act (S. Rept. 610)(p. 9406).
20. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. 1574, to authorize any U. S. agency to furnish or procure supplies, etc., for public international organizations (S. Rept. 611)(p. 9406).
21. FARM TRAINING. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported H. R. 2181, to extend the full benefit of on-the-job training to veterans on farms but in accordance with a State-approved training program (S. Rept. 582)(p. 9407).
22. RETIREMENT; FARM LOANS. The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 430, to extend the Civil Service Retirement Act to employees of national farm loan associations (p. 9560).
23. VETERANS' PREFERENCE. The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. 1644, amending the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 to

permit rescission of prior agency action in complying with CSC's recommendations (p. D560).

24. RECORDS. The Civil Service Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 1350, which amends the National Archives Act so as to permit department heads to specify restrictions on the use or examination of records being, or which have been, transferred from their custody to that of the Archivist (p. D560).
25. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. The Foreign Relations Committee approved (but did not actually report) S. J. Res. 111, to authorize this project (p. D560).
26. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed flood damage and urged passage of legislation to provide for an MVA (pp. 9417-25).
27. SUGAR. Sen. Chavez, N. Mex., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 1484, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1937 (p. 9415).
28. CORPORATION AUDITS. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted and discussed committee-staff reports on GAO audits of various Government corporations. He said the GAO audit report on CCC is expected in 5 or 6 weeks and that the Expenditures Committee will thereafter make a study of CCC's operations. (pp. 9407-14.)
29. CLAIMS: APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President various appropriation estimates for payment of judgments and claims (S. Docs. 79, 85, 86); to Appropriations Committee (pp. 9405-6).
30. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., stated: "Beginning with Monday...it is the present intention...to hold a night session each night next week. It is also the intention...to adjourn, as scheduled, on Saturday night of next week." (p. 9403.)

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 18

31. PERSONNEL. S. 1657, by Sen. Unstead, N. C., to enable veterans who are civil-service employees to take advantage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; to Labor and Public Welfare Committee (p. 9414).
32. BUDGETING. S. J. Res. 151, by Sen. Morse, Oreg., to provide in the Federal budget a segregation of capital, developmental and recoverable expenditures and a 6-year program for such expenditures; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 9415).
33. PERSONNEL CLASSIFICATION. H. R. 4270, by Rep. Smith, Va., to amend the Classification Act of 1923 to authorize departments and agencies to remedy certain inequities which have arisen with respect to within-grade promotions under the act; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 9508).
34. SURPLUS PROPERTY. by Rep. Sundstrom, N. J., to amend the Surplus Property Act of 1944 to provide that veterans shall be given first priority for acquisition of surplus property for residential purposes; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 9508).
35. PRICE INVESTIGATION. H. Con. Res. 106, by Rep. Seely-Brown, Conn., establishing a joint subcommittee of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report to investigate high prices of consumer goods; to Rules Committee. (p. 9508).

RELATING TO INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

JULY 18 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2181]

The Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, and recommend that the bill as so amended do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 2, line 16, after the word "Administrator", insert a period.

Page 2, line 17, strike out the language "which, when taken as a full-time course," and insert the words "Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it".

Page 4, line 24, after the word "found", insert the words "by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the State approving agency".

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to enact into law standards controlling institutional on-farm training and to insure treatment of courses complying with such standards as full-time institutional courses.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill if enacted would amend the existing law by inserting "(including institutional on-farm training)" in those portions of the law which directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—

(a) to secure from the appropriate agencies of each State a list of educational institutions approved for furnishing training;

(b) to pay tuition to institutions offering such training;

(c) to pay subsistence allowance to persons enrolled in such courses.

GROUP INSTRUCTION

The standard provided in this bill will define "institutional on-farm training" to include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or by the Administrator, which when taken as a full-time course combines—

(a) Organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours per year (and of at least 8 hours per month) at an educational institution, with

(b) Supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

If a veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control—

(a) he shall receive at least 100 hours of individual instruction per year, 50 hours of which must be on such farm;

(b) he shall be assured of control of such farm until completion of his course;

(c) the farm must be of such size and character as will—

(1) occupy the full time of the veteran;

(2) permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm;

(3) assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions if he intends to continue operating the farm at the conclusion of his course.

EMPLOYEE ON ANOTHER'S FARM

If the veteran is to perform part of his course as the employee of another, he must receive at least 50 hours of individual instruction per year on the farm, which must be of the size and character as to occupy (with the group instruction part of the course) the full time of the veteran and as to permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained. Further, the employer must agree to instruct the veteran in accordance with a training schedule developed by the instructor in cooperation with the employer.

The House report on this bill is self-explanatory and is as follows:

EFFECTS OF THE BILL

The purpose of this bill is to enact into law standards controlling institutional on-farm training and to insure treatment of courses complying with such standards as full-time institutional courses. The bill provides necessary amendments to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to accomplish the foregoing purpose. As the act is now written it is possible to apply restrictive interpretation resulting in payment of fractional parts of monthly subsistence allowance. The Veterans' Administration in 1946 issued an instruction to effectuate such restrictive interpretation and soon thereafter rescinded it because of the criticism which resulted. The procedure since such rescission is similar to that provided by this bill. Your committee feel that the Congress should clarify the intent of the act by enacting this bill. By doing this there will be no possibility of returning to the restrictive interpretation, and the farm-training program will continue unhampered. Veterans of World War II are entitled to encouragement to become farmers or better farmers and to the assurance that they will continue to receive the benefits which the Congress intends for them. The bill, as stated, provides ample standards and other provisions to control the program.

RAMSEYER RULE

In accordance with the provisions of clause 2a, rule XIII, House of Representatives, the changes made in existing law by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is in black brackets; new matter is in italics; existing law in which no changes are proposed is shown in roman):

Paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended:

"4. From time to time the Administrator shall secure from the appropriate agency of each State a list of the educational and training institutions (including industrial establishments), within such jurisdiction, which are qualified and equipped to furnish education or training (including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining *and institutional on-farm training*), which institutions, together with such additional ones as may be recognized and approved by the Administrator, shall be deemed qualified and approved to furnish education or training to such persons as shall enroll under this part: *Provided*, That wherever there are established State apprenticeship agencies expressly charged by State laws to administer apprentice training, whenever possible, the Administrator shall utilize such existing facilities and services in training on the job when such training is of one year's duration or more."

Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended:

"5. The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution **[.]** (*including the institution offering institutional on-farm training*) for each person enrolled in full-time or part-time course of education or training, the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, health, infirmary, and other similar fees as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and other necessary expenses, exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses, and travel, as are generally required for the successful pursuit and completion of the course by other students in the institution: *Provided*, That in no event shall such payments, with respect to any person, exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year unless the veteran elects to have such customary charges paid in excess of such limitation, in which event there shall be charged against his period of eligibility the proportion of an ordinary school year which such excess bears to \$500: *Provided further*, That no payments shall be made to institutions, business or other establishments furnishing apprentice training on the job: *And provided further*, That any institution may apply to the Administrator for an adjustment of tuition and the Administrator, if he finds that the customary tuition charges are insufficient to permit the institution to furnish education or training to eligible veterans, or inadequate compensation therefor, may provide for the payment of such fair and reasonable compensation as will not exceed the estimated cost of teaching personnel and supplies for instruction; and may in like manner readjust such payments from time to time."

Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended:

"6. While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part **[.]** (*including an institutional on-farm training course*) such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$65 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$90 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year."

Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as amended:

"11. (a) As used in this part, the term 'educational or training institutions' shall include all public or private elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults, business schools and colleges, scientific and technical institutions, colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational institutions, and shall also include business or other establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job, including those under the supervision of an approved college or university or any State department of education, or any State apprenticeship agency or State board of vocational education, or any State apprenticeship council or the Federal Apprentice Training Service established in accordance with Public Law Numbered 308, Seventy-fifth Congress, or any agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government authorized under other laws to supervise such training.

"(b) As used in this part the term 'Other training on the job' shall include courses offered by establishments approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator whenever such courses of training on the job are furnished in accordance with the following provisions:

"1. Any establishment desiring to undertake an on-the-job training program will be required to submit to the appropriate State approving agency a written

application setting forth the course of training for each job for which a veteran is to be trained. The written application covering the training program will include the following:

"a. Title and description of the specific job objective for which the veteran is to be trained.

"b. Length of the training period.

"c. Schedule listing various operations for major kinds of work or tasks to be learned and showing for each, job operations or work, tasks to be performed, and the approximate length of time to be spent on each operation or task.

"d. Wage or salary to be paid at the beginning of the training program, at each successive step in the program, and at the completion of training.

"e. Entrance wage or salary paid by the establishment to employees already trained in the kind of work for which the veteran is to be trained.

"f. Number of hours of supplemental instructions required.

"2. The appropriate approving agency of the State or the Administrator may approve the application of the establishment when such establishment is found upon investigation to have met or made provision for meeting the following criteria:

"a. The training content of the program is adequate to qualify the veteran for appointment to the job for which he is to be trained.

"b. There is reasonable certainty that the job for which the veteran is to be trained will be available to him at the end of the training period.

"c. The job is one in which progression and appointment to the next higher classification are based upon skills learned through organized training on the job and not on such factors as length of service and normal turn-over.

"d. The wages to be paid the veteran for each successive period of training are not less than those customarily paid in the establishment and the community to a learner in the same job and who is not a veteran and are in conformity with State and Federal laws and applicable bargaining agreements.

"e. The job customarily requires a period of training of not less than three months and not more than two years of full-time training.

"f. The length of the training period is no longer than that customarily required by the establishment and other establishments in the community to provide the trainee with the required skills, arrange for the acquiring of job knowledge, technical information, and other facts which the trainee will need to learn in order to become competent on the job for which he is being trained.

"g. Provision is made for related instruction for the individual veteran who may need it.

"h. There is in the establishment adequate space, equipment, instructional material, and instructor personnel to provide satisfactory training on the job.

"i. Adequate records are kept to show the progress made by the veteran toward his job objective and a periodic report showing the conduct and progress made in the course of training on the job will be provided for the Veterans' Administration.

"j. Appropriate credit is given the veteran for previous job experience, whether in the military service or elsewhere, his beginning wage adjusted to the level to which such credit advances him and his training period shortened accordingly. No course of training will be considered bona fide if given to a veteran who is already qualified by training and experience for the job objective.

"k. A copy of the training program as approved by the State agency is provided to the veteran and to the Veterans' Administration by the employer.

"l. Upon completion of the training the veteran is given a certificate by the employer indicating the length and type of training provided and that the veteran has completed the course of training on the job satisfactorily.

"3. The Veterans' Administration is not authorized to award the benefits under this part, if it is found by the Administrator that the course of apprentice training or other training on the job fails to meet the requirements of this paragraph.

"(c) As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and

character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

"1. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course on a farm under his own control—

"a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

"b. he shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

"c. such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

"2. If the veteran performs the noninstitutional part of his course as the employee of another—

"a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

"b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the institutional part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained; and

"c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this paragraph, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal of approval."

Subparagraph (c) to paragraph 11, part VIII, Veterans Regulation 1 (a), as added by section 4 of the bill, is shown with amendments as reported by the committee as follows:

"(c) As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator, which when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

"1. If the veteran performs [the noninstitutional] part of his course on a farm under his own control—

"a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

"b. he shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

"e. such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the [institutional] group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veterans, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

"2. If the veteran performs [the noninstitutional] part of his course as the employee of another—

"a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

"b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the [institutional] group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained; and

"c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this [paragraph] Act, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal of approval."

The report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on this bill is as follows:

JUNE 4, 1947.

HON. ROBERT A. TAFT,

*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
United States Senate, Washington 25, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR TAFT: Reference is made to the request of your committee for a report on H. R. 2181, a bill relating to institutional on-farm training which passed the House of Representatives May 12, 1947, and to the further request that the amendment to H. R. 2181, intended to be proposed by Senator Lodge be discussed in the same report.

The purpose of the bill is to amend part VIII of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to include therein an explicit category of education or training to be known as institutional on-farm training and to set up standards for full-time courses of instruction in such category.

The bill would, if enacted, amend the existing act by inserting "(including institutional on-farm training)" in those portions of the act directing the Administrator (1) to secure from the appropriate agencies of each State a list of educational institutions approved for furnishing training; (2) to pay tuition to institutions offering such training; and (3) to pay subsistence allowance to persons enrolled in such courses. It would further amend the existing act by adding a new subparagraph to be known as (c) to paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide by law certain standards to govern such training.

The standards prescribed by paragraph 11 (c) would define "institutional on-farm training" to include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or by the Administrator, which when taken as a full-time course, combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours per year (and of at least 8 hours per month) at an educational institution with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

The approval of the courses is made contingent upon the development thereof "with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts."

The bill further requires that if the veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control (a) he shall receive at least 100 hours of individual

instruction per year, 50 hours of which must be on such farm; (b) that he shall be assured of control of such farm until the completion of his course; and (c) that the farm must be of such size and character as will (1) occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm, and (3) assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions if he intends to continue operating the farm at the conclusion of his course.

If the veteran is to perform part of his course as the employee of another, he must receive at least 50 hours of individual instruction per year on the farm, which must be of the size and character as to occupy (with the group instruction part of the course) the full time of the veteran and as to permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained. Further, the employer must agree to instruct the veteran in accordance with a training schedule developed by the instructor in cooperation with the employer.

Senator Lodge's proposed amendment would authorize any program which was mutually agreeable to the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and the responsible State authority which program substantially meets the total number of training hours called for by the bill to be recognized as complying with the bill, even if there was a variation between the proportion of hours of assembled instruction on the job, if such variation will better serve the conditions within a given area.

The bill would direct the Veterans' Administration to "cut off all benefits" under part VIII if it is found that any course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of the act.

The report of April 30, 1947 (No. 327), from the Committee on Veterans' Affairs to the House of Representatives states, in pertinent part, that "The purpose of this bill is to enact into law standards controlling institutional on-farm training and to insure treatment of courses complying with such standards as full-time institutional courses." There may be some doubt as to whether the language used in section 4 (c) of the bill would accomplish this result without resort to the legislative history to ascertain that intent. Section 4 (c) reads, in pertinent part, as follows:

"(c) As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator which, *when taken as a full-time course * * **" [Italics supplied.]

It is believed that this defect would be corrected if the section, in pertinent part, were amended to read as follows:

"(c) As used in this part 'institutional on-farm training' shall mean a course, approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it combines (1) * * *"

The last sentence of section 4 of the bill should be clarified to indicate whether it is intended to give the Veterans' Administration the authority to withdraw approval from an institution which has been approved by a State agency. There is no antecedent to the words, "If it is found" to indicate by whom the finding may be made. This could refer to either the Administrator or to the State approving agency or to both. The existing law does not specify the authority of the Administrator to withdraw approval from an institution approved by a State agency, although he would, of course, have implied authority to withdraw approval from an institution which had been approved by him but not by a State agency.

The Veterans' Administration believes that, with regard to institutional on-farm courses, it should be given the same authority as is now granted with regard to short, intensive postgraduate courses and correspondence courses; namely, the right to contract with approved institutions for such courses where the Administrator finds that the agreed cost is reasonable and fair and it is suggested that the bill be amended to grant this authority.

At the present time the institutional on-the-farm training programs are being conducted by the various States. The effect of this legislation would be to establish by statute minimum standards governing such programs. It is further believed that it is the intent of the bill to recognize as a full-time program an on-the-farm training program which complies with the standards therein set forth.

The Veterans' Administration believes that it is highly important for the Congress to determine whether this program shall be considered as full-time or part-time training. On August 27, 1946, the Veterans' Administration issued an instruction containing the following language:

"For veterans pursuing courses of instruction requiring as part of such course the instructor to come to the veterans' own establishment or farm (as in institu-

tional-on-farm courses), the number of clock-hours of instruction which the trainee receives per week will determine the extent of the part-time course for the purpose of payment of subsistence allowance and tuition."

The effect of this instruction was to announce that the Veterans' Administration considered the institutional on-the-farm program as being a part-time course under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act and, as a result, students would only receive partial subsistence allowances and schools would receive only partial tuition payments. Veterans' subsistence allowances were reduced from \$65 per month to \$16.25 per month, if they had no dependents and from \$90 per month to \$22.50 per month, if they had dependents on the theory that 25 clock-hours per week represents a full-time course which is not on a semester-hour or a quarter-hour basis and the 6 hours per week put in by these trainees is equivalent to one-quarter of that amount. The educational institution would have been paid for tuition on the same basis as any other institution giving the same number of hours of instruction.

Based upon a study of the World War I on-the-farm training rehabilitation program, a policy was developed in 1943 for training disabled veterans under Public Law 16, Seventy-eighth Congress. This policy provided that the veteran could only be put into training where a course of training was written up in such definite terms and consisted of elements so clearly appropriate to the employment objective that the successful completion of the course would indicate satisfactorily employability in the chosen occupation.

The on-the-farm training program was developed to provide:

1. That the veteran to take institutional on-farm course must have complete control of the operation of a farm through ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement.

2. That the farm shall be of sufficient size and suitability for training in all farm-management operations necessary to the particular type of farming.

3. That there should be a veterans' agricultural training committee consisting of representatives of vocational agriculture education and the United States Department of Agriculture agencies which are active in the area. The committee is augmented by adding leading farmers and representatives of other qualified institutions operating in the area. This committee is for the purpose of affording the veteran guidance in technical matters, such as selection of a farm for training, development of the individual training program, and farm practices for the particular arrangement and the particular farm.

4. That the institution shall provide instruction in school for not less than 200 hours per year, not less than 8 hours in any given month.

5. That the institution shall provide instruction on the farm for not less than 100 hours per year, 50 percent of it applicable to the veterans' individual farm, by visits of not less than twice a month.

6. That between the visits of the instructor the veteran will follow instruction, guidance, and assignments of study related to the operation of the farm.

7. That the course of training is to be primarily individual in nature, the teaching concentrated and intensive, the veteran to be taught precisely what he needs to learn to manage and operate his particular farm on the basis of a complete farm and home plan.

8. That the plan should cover one complete livestock cycle and should normally be based upon 12 months of operation. It should include a financial statement, budget of income and expenses, schedule of production and disposal of crops, livestock and livestock products, inventory of livestock, equipment and supplies, statement of family living to be furnished by the farm. It should show clearly and completely the total enterprise in terms of jobs or projects to be accomplished by the operator and his family, what the year's operation will cost, what the family can contribute toward these costs, what income is to be expected, the amount of credit required, and the amount to be repaid at the end of the season.

It will be noticed that these are essentially the same criteria as are provided by the proposed bill, expanded somewhat as to detail. The effect of the bill would be to afford courses of a maximum length of 4 years, whereas the period of training under Public Law 16 is generally much shorter, and that for other training on the job is 2 years.

With that kind of farm training plan operating for Public Law 16 trainees, when Public Law 346 was enacted specifically providing for training on the job, it was decided that veterans desiring to train on the farm could do so by enrolling in the same courses which were offered for disabled veterans under Public Law 16 by training institutions which were also approved by the State to give training under Public Law 346.

While the institutional on-farm training may be classified as primarily on-the-job training, on August 27, 1946, the Veterans' Administration's decision, in effect, classified this training as part-time institutional training because the veteran while on the farm is not under direct instruction or direct supervision except for short periods of approximately 4 hours at intervals of 2 weeks when the instructor calls at the farm to check up on what the student has done on the assignments given at the time of the last preceding visit; to give additional instruction to the veteran and to make further assignments for the next 2-week period.

In contrast to that situation in institutional on-farm training, the veteran training on the job in an employer's establishment is commonly under instruction or supervision by the employer-trainer during each workday. Of course, there are some exceptions to this such as in soliciting or sales work which requires the trainee to operate away from the direct supervision of the employer. However, it must be said that a basic characteristic of all training on the job is that as the trainee progresses he becomes more independent of the instructor or trainer and may properly work away from the presence of the instructor for considerable periods.

Immediately following the issuance of the directive referred to above, opposition was voiced by persons interested in the program. In line with these objections and with suggestions from some Members of Congress, the directive was rescinded, in this regard, on September 25, 1946, until such time as the particular question might be considered by Congress.

Accordingly, at the present time, the veteran operating his own farm and participating in institutional on-farm training is receiving full subsistence allowance, and the educational institutions involved are receiving their customary tuition charges for the course. Under the rescinded directive, which the Veterans' Administration believed to be a sound administrative measure, such courses would be considered as part-time courses and subsistence allowance and tuition would be paid accordingly.

At the present rate of payment of full subsistence allowance and tuition, it is estimated that the cost of this program for the fiscal year 1948, for each 100,000 veterans in institutional on-farm training, is approximately \$117,200,000. If the course had been considered as a part-time course, as determined by the rescinded directive of August 27, 1946, the cost of this training, including tuition and subsistence allowance per 100,000 veterans, would have been \$48,345,000. Averaging this out to unit cost per veteran, it appears that to consider this type of training as full-time training, costs the Government approximately \$688.55 more per year per veteran participating in the program. Yet the veteran receives exactly the same amount of training no matter which theory is adopted.

The number of veterans participating in this program has been steadily increasing. On September 30, 1946, there were 54,223 trainees in institutional on-farm training; on January 31, 1947, there were 98,035; on March 31, 1947, it is estimated that there were 130,789.

The amendment intended to be proposed by Senator Lodge is for the purpose of permitting veterans pursuing a farm course under the Department of Education of the State of Massachusetts to pursue such courses under the program outlined by that State, which requires 150 hours of annual instruction, individual or group, plus 250 hours of assigned related home study and a farm-work program equal in time to that customarily considered as full-time employment in farming enterprise (not less than 48 hours per week). Actually, as the amendment is drafted, the standards prescribed by the bill would be advisory only if the amendment were to be adopted, since any regional office of the Veterans' Administration could agree with a State authority to establish an individual on-farm training course and the pattern of uniformity sought to be achieved by the main bill would be destroyed.

It should further be noted that the amendment would recognize in a statute an administrative unit of the Veterans' Administration, the regional office, which unit could be abolished at any time by administrative action. If the Congress should see fit to adopt the proposed amendment, it is suggested that it be changed so that the agreement specified would be between the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the State authority, rather than between the State authority and a subordinate office of the Veterans' Administration.

The Veterans' Administration is informed that approximately 1,650,000 men entered the armed forces from farms. Based on Army surveys it is estimated that from 900,000 to 1,000,000 men intended to be farm operators or to seek farm employment, from 8 to 10 percent of this number indicated a desire for farm

employment only. It is believed that 500,000 have a reasonable certainty of having a farm to operate.

In reporting to your committee on the question of ceiling provisions and subsistence allowance rates (May 2, 1947) I pointed out that in the administration of on-the-job training the Veterans' Administration is charged with the conduct of a program designed to help the veteran held himself by acquiring useful and marketable job skills; that we have a double-edged responsibility to the veteran as a recipient of these benefits and to the veteran as part of the tax-paying public. I further pointed out that education and training have not been offered to the veteran simply as rewards but as tools that will enable him to achieve economic and vocational self-sufficiency. I said that in fairness to those other veterans whose circumstances do not permit or require the use of training benefits, and in fairness to all the American people who must pay for their cost, it is our responsibility to safeguard the integrity of the program and make certain that it shall not be diverted from its sound economic objectives and become a windfall.

What I said in that report is equally applicable here and it is the position of the Veterans' Administration that to treat courses of instruction involving no more than 6 hours per week as full-time courses would be merely to provide a windfall for those who participate in such programs. I believe that the Congress should also consider in this regard that if this program is determined by statute to be a full-time program calling for the payment of subsistence allowances and tuition, that it will set a precedent whereby State boards of education in the various States could develop similar courses for veterans who operate their own stores or shops, designating such courses as full-time institutional courses. If the proposed legislation is enacted, the Veterans' Administration will be subjected to great pressure to consider such courses as requiring the payment of full subsistence allowance to veteran participants and full tuition to educational institutions offering such courses.

The Veterans' Administration recommends that if consideration be given to this legislation, formal changes herein recommended should be made and that the Congress determine whether this type of training is full-time rather than part-time training for subsistence allowance and tuition purposes.

Due to the urgent request of the committee for a report on this measure, there has not been sufficient time in which to ascertain from the Bureau of the Budget the relationship of the proposed legislation to the program of the President. A supplemental report will be furnished later in that connection.

Sincerely yours,

OMAR N. BRADLEY,
General, United States Army, Administrator.

JUNE 6, 1947.

HON. ROBERT A. TAFT,
*Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SENATOR TAFT: Reference is made to the report furnished to you under date of June 4, 1947, without clearance by the Bureau of the Budget, on H. R. 2181, Eightieth Congress, a bill relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, and to the amendment to H. R. 2181, intended to be proposed by Senator Lodge.

The Veterans' Administration has been advised by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, that enactment of the proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

OMAR N. BRADLEY,
General, United States Army, Administrator.

The committee is in accord with the purposes of this bill and recommends its enactment.



Calendar No. 610

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2181

[Report No. 582]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 13 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

JULY 18 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947

Reported by Mr. MORSE, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation
4 Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out
5 “(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining train-
6 *ing)”* and by inserting in lieu thereof “(including appren-
7 *ticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm*
8 *training)”*.

9 SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regula-
10 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking
11 out “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or train-

ing institution” and by inserting in lieu thereof “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution (including the institution offering institutional on-farm training) ”.

SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part” and by inserting in lieu thereof “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part (including an institutional on-farm training course) ”.

SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

“(c) As used in this part the term ‘institutional on-farm training’ shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the ~~Administrator,~~ ~~which, when taken as a full-time course, Administrator.~~ *Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive*

1 his supervised work experience and to the need of the vet-
2 eran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for
3 proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm
4 mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm
5 financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and
6 home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy
7 the requirements of either of the following:

8 “1. If the veteran performs part of his course on a farm
9 under his own control—

10 “a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours
11 of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty
12 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two
13 visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such
14 individual instruction shall be given by the instructor
15 responsible for the veteran’s institutional instruction and
16 shall include instruction and home-study assignments in
17 the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements
18 showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of
19 crops, livestock, and livestock products;

20 “b. he shall be assured of control of such farm
21 (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement,
22 or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of
23 his course; and

24 “c. such farm shall be of a size and character which
25 (1) together with the group instruction part of the

1 course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will
2 permit instruction in all aspects of the management of
3 a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained,
4 and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such
5 farm at the close of his course, will assure him a statis-
6 factory income under normal conditions.

7 “2. If the veteran performs part of his course as the
8 employee of another—

9 “a. he shall receive, on his employer’s farm, not
10 less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year
11 with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm
12 each month). Such individual instruction shall be given
13 by the instructor responsible for the veteran’s institu-
14 tional instruction;

15 “b. his employer’s farm shall be of a size and char-
16 acter which (1) together with the group instruction
17 part of the course, will occupy the full time of the vet-
18 eran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of
19 the management of a farm of the type for which the
20 veteran is being trained; and

21 “c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in
22 various aspects of farm management in accordance with
23 the training schedule developed for the veteran by his
24 instructor, working in cooperation with his employer.
25 If it is found *by the Administrator of Veterans’ Affairs*

1 *or the State approving agency* that any approved course
2 of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the
3 requirements of this Act, the Veterans' Administration
4 shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of
5 such withdrawal of approval."

6 SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take
7 effect on the first day of the first calendar month following
8 the month in which this Act is enacted. Until such effective
9 date, the practices of the Veterans' Administration as to
10 institutional on-farm training in effect on the date of the
11 enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

Passed the House of Representatives May 12, 1947.

Attest:

JOHN ANDREWS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2181

[Report No. 582]

AN ACT

Relating to institutional on-farm training for
veterans.

MAY 13 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1947
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Labor
and Public Welfare

JULY 18 (legislative day, JULY 16), 1947
Reported with amendments

VETERANS' LEGISLATION—REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, I ask unanimous consent to submit two favorable reports on bills. The first favorable report is on House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, which is a bill seeking to extend the full benefit of the on-the-job-training program to veterans on farms, including those operating their own farms, but in accordance with a State-approved training program, and I submit a report (No. 582) thereon. The second is a favorable report on Senate bill 1236, to increase the minimum allowance payable for rehabilitation in service-connected cases, a bill which seeks to increase the rates to veterans participating in the rehabilitation program, involving those veterans who have suffered a service disability, and I submit a report (No. 581) thereon.

I wish to say that the second bill which we are reporting favorably, Mr. President, is again one of those bills which is the result of what we think is a fair and reasonable compromise of rather wide differences, not only within the committee but between the Senate bill and the House bill.

We have increased the minimum rates for a veteran without a dependent from \$105 to \$115; for a veteran with one dependent from \$115 to \$125; for a veteran with wife and one child from \$125 to \$140; for a veteran with wife and two children from \$132 to \$147, and for a veteran with a wife and two children and a dependent parent, from \$147 to \$162.

The total cost of the bill, Mr. President, will be approximately \$30,000,000, contrasted with \$48,000,000 as proposed in a House bill, and it is, of course, a much less sum, I may say to the Senate, than would have been the case had we adopted the recommendations made by some of our colleagues.

In view of the fact, Mr. President, that this is a bill which deals with disabled veterans who are suffering service disabilities, and in view of the fact that our increases are in round figures, 15 percent in order to take care of the change in cost of living, I say in regard to it, as I have in regard to my other veterans' bills pending before the Senate, that I do not think we want to, nor should we want to, nor can we justify adjourning the present session of Congress without passing this proposed veterans' legislation.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the reports will be received, and the bills will be placed on the calendar.

INDUCEMENTS TO PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND DENTISTS TO MAKE CAREER OF MILITARY SERVICE—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent to report an original bill to provide additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of the United States military, naval, and public health services,

and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 608) thereon. I request that a statement by me explaining the purpose of the bill may be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received, and the bill will be placed on the calendar; and without objection, the statement presented by the Senator from Oregon will be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1661) to provide additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of the United States military, naval, and public health services, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and ordered to be placed on the calendar.

The statement presented by Mr. MORSE was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

Mr. MORSE. The armed services and the Public Health Service are currently experiencing great difficulty in securing and retaining an adequate number of physicians, surgeons, and dentists. This bill proposes to alleviate the shortage by offering as an inducement a salary increase of \$100 per month to all active medical and dental officers of the Regular Establishments and to all non-Regulars, who are now on duty on a volunteer status, or who voluntarily come on active duty during the 5-year period following the effective date of this section. It also provides authority to appoint qualified dentists and doctors of medicine in the Army and Navy in grades up to that of colonel in the Army and captain in the Navy.

EXPLANATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL

The bill has two essential features. Title I provides that commissioned medical and dental officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service shall be given extra pay at a rate of \$100 per month in addition to their base and longevity pay. There is a proviso that not more than \$36,000 may be paid to any one officer under this authority. The increase applies to all grades uniformly, and affects all active Regular officers and all non-Regulars now on voluntary active duty, or who come on voluntary active duty during the 5-year period following the enactment of this title. No differentiation is made between Regulars, Reserve, or National Guard officers. The title becomes effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and is permanent law with no wartime suspension clause.

Title II permits the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make original appointments to permanent commissioned grades not above that of colonel in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Army, and captain in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Navy. This authority is subject to existing limitations governing Army and Navy strength, so it does not involve any increase over totals otherwise established. The appointments may be made only from qualified dentists and doctors of medicine having such qualifications as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. The title is not made applicable to the Public Health Service, which already had adequate authority in this regard.

HISTORY OF THE BILL

This bill extracts the most urgent provisions of several similar bills which were referred to the committee for consideration.

Title I of the bill favorably reported by the House committee is retained unchanged excepting that the eligibility period is extended from 2 years to 5 years. The com-

mittee substituted for title II of the House bill a completely different title. The House proposed to provide a 25-percent increase to physicians and surgeons who can qualify as specialists is a long-term project rather than an urgent procurement measure. Since the basic problem here is one of immediate procurement of medical officers, the committee recommend as title II the appointive authority as outlined earlier in this discussion. The committee feels that the other measures recommended by the departments are not urgent, and can be considered to better advantage at a later session. This matter is discussed in detail in the committee report.

I can assure you that the shortage of doctors and dentists in the armed services and the Public Health Service is acute. It is so serious that unless prompt action is taken to make the career of the uniformed doctor more attractive, 2 years from today will find us facing a shortage of over 50 percent in their ranks.

The cause of this shortage is due to the fact that private practice is far more attractive financially than is a career in the uniformed services. This unfavorable financial pattern is made still more adverse when it is considered that the medical student must not only pay more for his education, but since his education takes 5 years longer, he loses the income that the average college graduate is making during that same 5-year period. Actually, therefore, the \$36,000 additional salary paid the medical officer under the provisions of this bill serves mainly to compensate him for the additional cost of his education and for the 5 years of lost earning power which resulted from his longer period of academic training.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War and their principal advisers appeared before the committee and testified in detail. The problem is an urgent one and it is one which will persist for some years to come. This bill is considered the minimum action that can be safely taken at this time.

REPORTS BY COMPTROLLER GENERAL ON AUDITS OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, last year the Congress authorized and directed the Comptroller General to make an audit of all Government corporations and agencies which had not been in the habit of being audited or held to account by anybody representing the Congress. The Comptroller General, of course, had a Herculean task on his hands. He is still far from completing the work of auditing Government corporations, but he has sent many reports to this body. As those reports have been received, they have been referred by the President pro tempore to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The reports contain the findings of the Comptroller General as to the financial condition of the Government corporations and other agencies of the Government, and on many of them he has also made recommendations for improving their work, and particularly their accounting methods.

These reports have been referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments; they have been rather long. One of them, I believe, on the RFC, contained about 200 pages in summary alone. Others have been shorter, but all of them have been too long for most of the Senators and most of the members of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, itself, to study. Therefore, they have

been referred to the staff of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. The staff has studied the reports, analyzed them, studied the Comptroller General's recommendations, and then written down the staff's own findings and recommendations, if any, and submitted them to the committee members.

It has been much easier to read a staff report of three or four pages than it has been to read a Comptroller General's report of perhaps three or four hundred pages. It occurred to the committee members that the staff reports on the Government corporations might be of interest and of use to all Members of the Senate, and therefore I was authorized yesterday by the members of the committee to submit the staff reports on the Comptroller's audits of the Government corporations, to the Senate. I have some of them here this morning. One, the final report on the late but not lamented United States Spruce Production Corporation, will serve as a horrible example of what happens when a corporation is authorized by the Congress but never terminated, until 25 years afterwards. Then there is a report on the Tennessee Valley Authority; one on the Export-Import Bank of Washington; one, on the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which is in process of liquidation; one on the Defense Homes Corporation; one on the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.; and one on the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc. There are some other reports on Government corporations, which show such gross negligence and such gross ineptitude and carelessness in the handling of their accounts that it appears to the committee that before we submit reports on them the parties who are held responsible should be given a chance to defend themselves, if they have any defense. Therefore, hearings will have to be held on them. But I ask that the staff reports which have mentioned be printed in the RECORD. I am sorry to submit them all in 1 day, but they have been accumulating on my desk. It is my own fault that they have not been presented one by one as they have appeared, but I think they will be of interest to Members of the Senate. Most of the reports are either good, or, we might say not bad—that is, they show the accounts of most all the corporations as having recently been well handled; some of them having been exceptionally well handled.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER. I should like to add that the splendid reports and the work that is being done by the committee headed by the Senator from Vermont is the result of a bill passed by the Congress and signed in December 1945, and the result of an investigation which was made following a resolution introduced by the Senator from Nebraska in January 1944, calling for investigation of Government corporations. It was referred to the Byrd committee, which made a report, published as a Senate document, listing 44 Government corporations and recommending legislation, which is the result of the report, and on which the Senator from Vermont reports at this time.

I am highly pleased with the report the Senator is making and with the progress the Government departments, especially the Comptroller General, is making in connection with the policy which was adopted by the Congress at that time. Following the first report from the Byrd committee listing 44 Government corporations, when legislation was introduced and hearings were held before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate there were finally listed 101 Government corporations. I hope, when a little more time has been consumed in getting such reports as the Senator is filing this morning, it will be found possible to reduce considerably the number of Government corporations.

Mr. AIKEN. I thank the Senator from Nebraska. I should like to say, and I should have said it before, that these audits are being made by the Comptroller General in accordance with the terms of the so-called Byrd-Butler bill passed by Congress at the last session.

I reiterate that the task has been so huge that the audits are as yet nowhere nearly brought up to date. We are receiving more of them all the time, and as new ones come in they are being studied and reports being made on them. As I said, we have one or two on hand now which are so bad that we do not think we should make the final reports until those who apparently are responsible for the miserable conditions of these corporations have a chance to defend themselves.

I might add that for the last 6 months we have heard criticisms of the Commodity Credit Corporation and its methods of doing business. The Comptroller General's office has been preparing a report on this agency. We expect the report will be finished within the next, let us say, 6 weeks. We cannot be exact about that. We have not made any investigation at all of the methods of the Commodity Credit Corporation, because of the imminence of the Comptroller General's report, but as soon as the Comptroller General's report is received it is the purpose of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to make an examination of it, and undoubtedly to hold open hearings and make a full investigation to determine whether or not the charges which have been made against the corporation are fully justified. It is impossible to start any investigation of that kind so long as the Comptroller General's report has not been received, and, as I said, we expect that report will be received by us within the next 5 to 6 weeks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the request made by the Senator from Vermont will be granted.

There being no objection, the staff reports were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 8, 1947.

TENNESSEE VALLEY ASSOCIATED COOPERATIVES, INC. (AUDIT BY CORPORATION AUDITS DIVISION, GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1946)

GAO RECOMMENDATIONS

The report of the Comptroller General reflects the fact that the activities of Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., have been on the decline. Possibly for that reason, comments and general information

in the report regarding the many cooperative enterprises sponsored and financed by TVAC are based on information obtained at second-hand without individual and independent audit by the General Accounting Office. This fact, however, is not considered material for the reason that the sum of money involved in the entire financial structure of TVAC would not have warranted an exhaustive audit, either of the prior years' affairs of TVAC or the detailed affairs of the many allied associations.

It is reported that the records of TVAC and the associated cooperatives have been poorly maintained but that, insofar as the fiscal year 1946 is concerned, no activities were found to have been undertaken without authority of law.

The only recommendation made by the Comptroller General is that TVAC be liquidated. It is reported that the Corporation is actually dormant at the present time and that the Administrator of the Corporation has advised that there are insufficient funds to continue operation of these cooperative enterprises that are losing money.

REPORT ON STAFF WORK ON AUDIT

Analysis by the staff of the Comptroller General's report has been supplemented by a special report on the Corporation from Mr. Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority; study of existing and pending legislative material related to the Corporation; the narrative appearing in the budget of the United States Government for the fiscal year 1948, as related to the Corporation, and discussion with a representative of the Office of the Comptroller General.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO COMMITTEE

In the light of available information, the staff concurs in the recommendation of the Comptroller General that TVAC be liquidated and, in furtherance thereof, makes the following recommendations:

1. That, by letter from the chairman of this committee to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, that committee be urged to retain the language as to liquidation of TVAC now in the Government Corporations Appropriation Act, 1948 (H. R. 3756), as passed by the House of Representatives.

In H. R. 3756 the House of Representatives has authorized for TVAC an expenditure for administrative expenses for liquidation only and has directed that such liquidation shall proceed at the earliest practicable date under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Treasury.

2. That, if the Senate does retain the same, or substantially the same, language as is included in H. R. 3756 as to liquidation of TVAC, the Secretary of the Treasury be requested, by letter from the chairman of this committee, to prosecute such liquidation without delay in a timely and orderly manner.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Although the liquidation of the Tennessee Valley Associated Cooperatives, Inc., now seems to be virtually assured, the staff considers it appropriate to bring to the attention of the committee certain facts regarding that Corporation.

Beyond the generally acknowledged fact that no legislative authority existed for its establishment, the actual founding of TVAC and the intentions of its incorporators are nebulous in the extreme. As nearly as can be ascertained, it appears that TVAC was incorporated on January 25, 1934, under the laws of the State of Tennessee for the sole purpose of receiving and administering a \$300,000 grant from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The incorporators were the three directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, but it is alleged by TVA that the three directors were acting as private individuals, not as officers or employees of the Government. One of the distinguishing features of the Corporation is that its stock

13. MEXICAN FENCE. Passed as reported S.J.Res. 46, to provide for a fence along the Mexican border to provide protection from animal diseases, etc. (pp.10016-7).
14. RESEARCH LAND. Passed without amendment H.R. 2511, to authorize sale of a 2-acre tract of land in the Agricultural Research Center, Beltsville, to the Queens Chapel Methodist Church (p. 10018). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. FOREST SERVICE LAND. Passed with amendment S. 1505, to direct transfer to Boise, Idaho, of 9 lots of a 5-acre tract of land donated to the U.S. by Boise and now used by Forest Service as a site for central repair shops (pp. 10018-9).
16. RECLAMATION. Passed without amendment S. 1639, authorizing repair and rehabilitation of irrigation works damaged by flood and prevention of flood damage in Fort Sumner irrigation district (pp. 10021-2).
17. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Passed without amendment S. 1574, to authorize any Government agency to furnish or to procure and furnish materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations (pp. 10035-6).
18. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Passed without amendment H.R. 1995, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for return of the amount of deductions from compensation of any employee who is separated from service or transferred to a position not within the purview of the Act before completing 10 years of service (pp. 10044-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
19. VETERANS PREFERENCE. Passed without amendment S. 1493, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to require Federal agencies to comply with CSC recommendations on appeals of preference eligibles. The vote was then reconsidered at the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, and the bill was passed over (p. 10045.)
Passed without amendment S. 1494, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to make it mandatory for administrative officers to take corrective action recommended by CSC in the case of appeals of preference eligibles (p.10042).
Passed as reported S. 999, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act so as to limit service-connected disability preference to disabilities compensable under laws administered by VA, War, or Navy Departments; provide that preference points shall be added only to earned ratings which meet the minimum qualification rate for a particular examination; and provide that in examinations for guards, elevator operators, messengers, and custodians, competition shall be restricted to persons entitled to preference (p. 10008).
20. BILLS PASSED OVER. The following bills were discussed and passed over:
Mount Service. H.R. 3484, to transfer this Service to the Department of Agriculture from the War Department (pp. 1004-5).
Grain bonus. S. 669, to provide for payment of the 30-cent wheat and corn bonus on grain produced and sold between Jan. 1, 1945, and Apr. 18, 1946 (p. 9997).
Subsistence expense. S. 544, to increase the subsistence-expense allowances (pp. 9999-10000).
Appropriations. S. Con. Res. 6, to include all general appropriation bills in one consolidated bill (p. 10006).
Research; Information. S. 493, to provide for coordination of agencies disseminating technological and scientific information (pp. 10006-7).
Forests. H.J.Res. 205, to permit timber sales in the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, in such a way as to facilitate pulp production (pp.10008-9, 10024-5).
Veterans' Preference. S. 416, to extend veterans' preference benefits to widowed mothers of certain ex-servicemen (p. 100017).
Farm training. H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10027, 10058).

21. NATIONAL FORESTS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national forest land closed to the public (p. D590).
22. MARKETING. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act; and H. R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act (p. D590).
23. RESEARCH. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved (but did not actually report) H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State Agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing research projects approved by the USDA (p. D590).
24. LATIN AMERICA. Passed without amendment S. 1678, to provide for the reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (pp. 10052-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
25. LANDS. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (S.Rept. 701) (p. 9993).
26. MINERALS. The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1602, to stimulate exploration, development, and production from domestic mines by continuing for 2 years the premium price plan for copper, lead, and zinc through RFC (S.Rept. 709) (p. 9993).

HOUSE

27. FARM LOANS. The Veterans Affairs Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4309, to amend title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 pertaining to "Loans for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, and business property" so as to provide more adequate and effective farm loan benefits (H.Rept. 1039) (p. 9989). The Daily Digest states that this bill would authorize "Farm Credit Administration to make direct loans to World War II veterans (p. D591).
28. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839 (pp. 9979-81).
29. COMMITTEES. Rep. Wat Arnold, Mo., was elected to the Agriculture Committee vice Rep. Clevenger, Ohio, resigned and Rep. Clevenger was elected to the Appropriations Committee vice Rep. Jones, Ohio, resigned (p. 9943).
Reps. Pickett (Tex.), and Mack (Wash.) were elected to the Public Works Committee (pp. 9942-3).
30. ACCOUNTING. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendments S. 1350, which authorizes GAO to relieve disbursing and other accountable officers for physical loss or deficiency of Government funds, vouchers, checks, etc., under certain conditions not involving fault or negligence (H.Rept. 1040) (p. 9989).
The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported with amendment S. 907, to provide for the orderly transaction of public business in the event of the death, resignation, or separation from office of regional disbursement officers of the Treasury Department (H.Rept. 1046) (p. 9989).

California case. I will ask the Senator from Wisconsin if that was not what we did.

Mr. McCARTHY. I think the Senator has accurately stated the situation.

Mr. CORDON. Will the Senator further yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. CORDON. I hope the Senator will let the bill go over. If he will prepare an amendment which at least will put a time limit upon the life of the act, if the bill should be enacted, so that it will expire by virtue of its own terms, I shall have no objection, but I believe an amendment to that effect should be placed in the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. It relates only to the two specific cases. I think it would be difficult to get general legislation through affecting the action, because it was not an act, but a bureau regulation. That is the difference.

Mr. CORDON. If the Senator will yield, my suggestion is that the pending bill be amended by adding to it a provision that claims must be filed within a specified time, so that when that time has elapsed no other claims can be brought forward, and the legislation can be terminated.

Mr. ROBERTSON of Virginia. So far as I am concerned, that would be satisfactory, but the proponent of the bill can speak for himself.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. CORDON. I ask that the bill go over temporarily.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, in view of the fact that I did not have an opportunity to explain the bill fully to the Senator from Nebraska, I should like to have 3 minutes of my own time to do that.

Mr. WHERRY. In order to get the distinguished Senator out of his difficulty, as to his time having expired, I should like to ask the Senator a question in my own time, that is, if objection has not been made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin why it is that the Committee on Banking and Currency are handling two claims which it seems to me should have gone to the Committee on the Judiciary, if this is a claim, and on what basis a payment is to be made retroactively to two slaughtering houses which would not apply to any other slaughtering houses.

Mr. McCARTHY. Let me first say to the Senator from Nebraska that the bill does not involve any Wisconsin slaughterhouse.

Mr. WHERRY. I understand that.

Mr. McCARTHY. It relates to one in California and one in Florida. We felt that these two slaughterhouses were being penalized on account of bad administration. If I may have 2 minutes—

Mr. WHERRY. It is O. K. It is on my time.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Office of Economic Stabilization issued a rule to the effect that if a slaughterhouse was operated during all of 1942 slaughtering animals which they themselves owned they would come under the rule. There was objection to that on the part of certain slaughterhouses which would not come under the rule.

Later, after going over this matter for about 16 months, the administration decided that apparently their original rule was not a wise one. They then said that even if a man were not slaughtering his own cattle during the particular base period, if he were slaughtering cattle for someone else but selling on his own, he would come under the rule and that instead of taking 1942 as a base period they would take from January 1, 1941, to the date of the enactment of the act as the base period.

In adopting the rule they did not make it retroactive to those men who had been buying cattle from the farmers and who had been paying the same price as the subsidized buyers had paid, and who, of course, were suffering from the necessity of either quitting buying cattle or taking a loss. They took the loss, assuming that the matter would later be rectified. As I have said, all we are doing by the bill is putting those men in the position they would have occupied had there been efficient administration.

Mr. WHERRY. Were they small packers, licensed under the State or under the Federal Government, or did they have inspection by State or Federal Government, and did they comply with all the provisions of the law?

Mr. McCARTHY. Oh, yes. It was determined later that they came under the law and should have been paid. There was no question of inspection, and no question at all that they should have come under the regulation originally.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill has been temporarily passed over. The clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 4075) to regulate commerce among the several States, with the Territories and possessions of the United States, and with foreign countries, was announced as next in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 48) to provide for the demonstration of public library service in areas without such service or with inadequate library facilities, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

ON-FARM TRAINING

The bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, was announced as next in order.

Mr. TAFT. Over.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I inquire who lodged the objection to the bill?

Mr. TAFT. I objected to any extension of on-the-job training. The bill will be brought up on motion.

Mr. GEORGE. This does not provide for on-the-job training, but on-farm training. The principal purpose is to prevent it being regarded as on-the-job training.

Mr. TAFT. The bill will be brought up after the call of the calendar, together with other on-the-job training bills.

Mr. GEORGE. I give notice that I shall move to take it up, because it is very much needed in my State and in all the Southeastern States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over under objection, and the clerk will state the next bill on the calendar.

ALLOWANCE FOR REHABILITATION IN SERVICE-CONNECTED CASES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1236) to increase the minimum allowance payable for rehabilitation in service-connected cases, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to insert:

That effective on the first day of the second calendar month subsequent to the date of enactment of this act, paragraph 3 of part VII of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"3. While pursuing training prescribed herein, and for 2 months after his employability is determined, each veteran pursuing a course under this part, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$65 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$90 per month; and for a person with a dependents: *Except*, That each veteran pursuing a full-time institutional course under this part shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$75 per month, if without a dependent or dependents, or \$105 per month, if he has one dependent, or \$120 per month, if he has more than one dependent: *Provided*, That the minimum payment of such allowance, plus any pension or other benefit, shall be, for a person without a dependent, \$115 per month; and for a person with a dependent, \$125, plus the following amounts for additional dependents: (1) \$15 for one child and \$7 additional for each additional child, and (2) \$15 for a dependent parent: *Provided further*, That the rates set out herein shall be required to submit monthly to theized by Public Law No. 312, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved May 27, 1944: *And provided further*, That when the course of vocational rehabilitation furnished to any person as herein provided consists of training on the job by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit monthly to the Administrator a statement in writing showing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him to such person during the month, directly or indirectly, and based upon such written statements, the Administrator is authorized to reduce the subsistence allowance of such person to an amount considered equitable and just."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, this bill increases the allowances for disabled veterans who are taking vocational training, increase being approximately 15 percent. The cost of the bill will be approximately \$30,000,000 a year. However, I think there is a general desire to grant the increase, particularly as it goes to disabled veterans. I merely wish

to say that the bill is a part of the general program which I presented a few days ago, and I think the bill should be passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT

The bill (S. 1026) to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, was announced as next in order.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, may I ask for a brief explanation of the bill by the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, the reasons for the legislation proposed are found in a letter written by the Honorable Clinton P. Anderson, Secretary of Agriculture, to the President pro tempore of the Senate, which letter will be found in the report. In that letter, the Secretary of Agriculture states:

Pursuant to the 1935 statute, the national poultry improvement plan was made effective on July 1, 1935, under an appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry of \$40,000. Participation in the plan by hatcheries and other flock owners is on a voluntary basis, as is cooperation by the State authorities in formulation and administration of the plan. The plan consists of two phases: One for the improvement of the breeds of poultry, and the other for control and eradication of pullorum disease. The plan has now been adopted by 47 of the 48 States, and 3,952 hatcheries with an egg-hatching capacity in excess of 250,000,000 eggs—or about 50 percent of the total egg-hatching capacity in the United States—participate in the program. There are approximately 92,000 hatching-egg flock owners and 345 specialized trap nest pedigree breeders participating in the advanced breed improvement phase of the program. The effectiveness of the disease-control phase of the plan is demonstrated by the fact that the incidence of pullorum disease has decreased from an average of 3.7 percent in the 4,000,000 birds officially tested during the first year of the operation of the national poultry improvement plan to less than 1.84 percent in the 25,000,000 birds officially tested in 1945-46.

Poultry officials in Hawaii and a hatcheryman in the District of Columbia have now indicated their desire to participate in the national poultry improvement plan, and it is anticipated that the poultry industry and authorities in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Alaska would also like to take part in the cooperative program for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. This is not possible, however, under the authority presently vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, since that statute provides for cooperation only with State authorities.

Accordingly, there is transmitted herewith for reference to the appropriate committee of the Senate a proposed amendment to the organic act of 1944 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as the several States, in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

The Bureau of the Budget advises this Department that it has no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if I understand the Senator from Kansas and the letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, this is a bill to amend the organic act. That means the act setting up the Department of Agriculture. The purpose, as I understand, is that the Secretary of Agriculture shall cooperate with all the States and Territories in the improvement of the breed of chickens and in efforts to increase the production of eggs. It is some sort of plan by which it is desired that the Department of Agriculture cooperate with Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in order to obtain increased production of eggs, and to improve the breed of poultry. Is that correct?

Mr. CAPPER. I think the recommendation is sound and practical. In his letter, addressed to the President pro tempore of the Senate, the Secretary of Agriculture gives it his unqualified approval.

Mr. BARKLEY. I could not object to any bill designed to improve the breed of poultry and to increase the production of eggs in this country or in the Territories. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1026) to amend section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc. That section 101 (b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (58 Stat. 754) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities and with the authorities of the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries."

REDUCTION-IN-FORCE REGULATIONS

The bill (S. 1188) to provide that consideration shall be given, in establishing retention preference regulations, to employees permanently injured in line of duty, and to permit exemption of such employees from the regulations, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Ohio requests an explanation. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, the bill as it came from the committee is a new bill, resulting from hearings on two bills before the committee, one introduced by the senior Senator from Pennsylvania, the other by the junior Senator from West Virginia. The purpose of the bill is better stated by reading the amended title:

A bill to authorize the Civil Service Commission, in the promulgation of reduction-in-force regulations, to give consideration to employees who have incurred injuries resulting in occupational handicaps.

The Commission is not now able to do so. It seems in the public interest, as well as in justice, it should be permitted to do this, for by so doing it may relieve a community by enabling it to remove from the relief rolls people still capable of useful work, who can obtain payment therefor.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The bill would appear to give the Civil Service Commission complete power to tell every office the order in which employees must be dismissed, if they are to be dismissed. That is to say, employees must be released in accordance with Civil Service Commission regulations, giving effect to tenure of employment, military preference, and so forth. The Civil Service Commission, it seems to me, may minimize the allowance for military preference. Does not the bill, in effect, nullify the advantages given to veterans by the various laws which have been enacted?

Mr. FLANDERS. My understanding is that it makes no difference in the effect of existing regulations, on tenure of employment, military preference, or military service, length of service, and efficiency ratings. It simply adds, "non-disabling occupational handicap resulting from injury or disease." The Civil Service Commission is given the right to determine its own ratings in decisions as to retention of employees.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. LODGE. Will this bill have any effect on the situation which I outlined last week whereby civil-service employees with excellent ratings are being discharged while those with inferior ratings are retained?

Mr. FLANDERS. I suppose, Mr. President, that theoretically that might happen. The alternative is to give some percentage rating for various degrees of disability. I am confident that the Civil Service Commission would not use this measure for such purpose. The number of employees involved in this matter is very small. I do not remember the figures, but a very small number indeed is involved.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FLANDERS. I yield.

Mr. MYERS. I understand that the present law does not spell out the exact number of points which should be given for various preferences, the leeway which should be allowed with respect to service efficiency rating, and so forth, and we see no way of spelling it out in this legislation. Our only purpose was that in the case of those who are not entirely disabled but are injured and handicapped because of their Federal service as the result of which it is impossible for them to get employment elsewhere the handicap suffered by them shall be taken into consideration in the matter of retention or discharge of employees.

The Senator from Ohio mentioned that it might in effect interfere with some of the preference granted to em-

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of W. A. Ayres, of Kansas, to be Federal Trade Commissioner.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Hugh H. Earle, of Salem, Oreg., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Oregon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Diplomatic and Foreign Service be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. WHITE. I ask unanimous consent that the postmaster nominations also be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith of all confirmations of nominations.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

Mr. WHITE obtained the floor.

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. President—

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. McGRATH. I wish to state a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McGRATH. Now that the Executive Calendar has been concluded, inasmuch as one appointment has been passed over, I should like to inquire whether we shall again be taking up the Executive Calendar prior to adjournment on Saturday.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, so far as I understand the situation, I believe there will be another call of the Legislative Calendar, and there will be a further call of the Executive Calendar before the adjournment comes.

Mr. McGRATH. Then I am satisfied.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state that in his judgment it will be almost indispensable to have an additional call of the Executive Calendar because of some additional diplomatic nominations that are coming in.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION BILL

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to say that yesterday, over the opposition of some of us, the Senate passed the National Science Foundation bill. I did not expect to hear quite so soon from those in opposition to the action taken by the Senate. I wish to have inserted at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, a letter I have received from Prof. Karl Dittmer, associate professor of chemistry, in the department of chemistry, University of Colorado.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO,
Boulder, Colo., July 21, 1947.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: We appreciated very much your strong stand in getting the amendment to the Science Foundation bill which designates the distribution of funds. I hope that you will insist on this amendment when the bill comes back to the Senate for final approval.

The enclosed clippings from the July 20 Denver Post touch on most of the reasons why we feel that such a distribution of funds is imperative.

Sincerely yours,

KARL DITTMER,
Associate Professor of Chemistry.

Mr. MORSE. I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an article on the same subject from the Denver Post.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EMPIRE COLLEGE PRESIDENTS WORRIED OVER SCIENCE-AID BILL—CONGRESS GETS MULTIMILLION-DOLLAR QUESTION

(By Gene Lindberg)

Presidents of Rocky Mountain Empire universities and colleges Saturday were asking Congress for a straight answer to a multimillion-dollar scientific question.

Will their State and public land-grant colleges, in common with other smaller educational institutions throughout the Nation, be helped or hurt by the National Science Foundation legislation that now has passed in both Houses of Congress?

Their chief concern is that the huge bulk of Federal funds to promote scientific research will go to the big established centers of Massachusetts Tech, University of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and the like, while only a trickle will flow to the little centers elsewhere in the Nation.

Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, championed the cause of the smaller public colleges and universities. He put through his Morse amendment to the Senate version of the Science Foundation bill, passed in May. But the House of Representatives in Washington Friday passed its version of the proposed Federal act without the Morse amendment.

This amendment specified that not less than 25 percent of Federal aid research funds should go to State university and land-grant college research programs—two-fifths of that to be shared equally among the States, the rest to be apportioned among them according to population.

The Senate and House measures are now up to a joint conference for ironing out of differences. Senator ALEXANDER SMITH, of New Jersey, sponsor of the Senate bill, predicts final approval of the bill early next week—without the Morse amendment.

Senator MORSE warned Saturday that the bill as it now stands is a blow against the development of a sound research program on State college campuses. He states bluntly that it will have the effect of freezing research in the hands of those who have controlled it so long.

"This is no mere battle for political plums," Dr. Reuben G. Gustavson, president of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, told the Denver Post by telephone Saturday. "It goes to the heart of what Congress is trying to do by passing the measure. The intent is to keep American science strong; to increase the edge we now have on the rest of the world; to promote and speed up new basic research in all branches of science; and—vitality important—to train new crops of scientists for the future."

"That's where our smaller institutions shine. We must keep them shining, or else. America points with pride to Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, of California, builder of the cyclotron. But where did he come from originally? From the University of South Dakota. Where did Harvard's great astronomer, Harlow Shapley, get his start? Missouri."

President Gustavson is a case in point, himself. As a young Denver University biochemist, he gained international notice for his research in sex hormones. He went to the University of Colorado, served as wartime acting president there, then went for a time to the University of Chicago, and now heads Nebraska's State University.

Dr. Michael Pijoan, who is Garvan professor of chemistry at the University of Colorado, and director of research for the Chemical Foundation of New York, said Saturday he is thoroughly in agreement that the National Science Foundation must be set up, with the safeguards of the Morse amendment included.

However, he pointed out that State legislatures, private individuals and groups, and industrial organizations who benefit directly by State and regional research programs, must contribute more toward research development on their own home grounds.

Dr. Walter O. Roberts, director of the Harvard-Colorado high altitude observatory at Cimarron, said:

"While my work is a joint enterprise of Harvard and the University of Colorado I am not on the fence in my convictions regarding Nation-wide distribution of National Science Foundation funds. Our smaller State universities and colleges must have a fair share. If they do not, science will be hindered, not helped."

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial from the Denver Post, bearing out a good many of the things I presented in my argument yesterday.

There being no objection, the editorial was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

"BUSH LEAGUE" SCIENCE

Science is like baseball. To keep it alive, we must have more than huge Yankee stadiums of higher learning. We must have sandlots and bush leagues, too, for science is everybody's business.

This homely comparison is drawn by Dr. Reuben G. Gustavson, formerly of Colorado, now president of Nebraska University. It explains in a nutshell why presidents and faculty men of State universities and land-grant colleges throughout the Nation are demanding that the Morse amendment be included in the National Science Foundation legislation now before Congress. The lower House version of the proposed act does not include the Morse provisions.

What is the Morse amendment? A vital safeguard written into the Senate bill by Senator WAYNE MORSE, of Oregon, assuring State universities and other tax-supported institutions of higher education at least one-fourth of the Federal funds to be appropriated for research activities by the proposed Foundation. Funds expressly appropriated for national defense are excluded.

What is the National Science Foundation? As proposed in bills passed by both Houses of Congress and now under discussion in joint conference, it will be headed by a 24-man board appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. It will formulate national policy for scientific education and fundamental research. It will initiate and support basic research with Government appropriations; grant scholarships and fellowships; foster international interchange of science information; correlate its research programs with those of individuals, public and private research groups.

How will these Federal funds for research be distributed, and to whom? Unless the Morse safeguard goes in, there is grave danger that the vast bulk of Federal aid will flow to Massachusetts Tech, Chicago, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Yale, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and other big university research centers. Unless a reasonable share is earmarked for Nation-wide distribution among our smaller institutions, they may expect only a mere trickle.

Colorado University, including its medical school in Denver; State universities of other Rocky Mountain empire States, and the West in general will suffer. It will be "easy pickings" for larger institutions to pirate good men from small colleges.

"We need to keep on all of our faculties exceedingly able scientists," said Senator MORSE, "because, after all, they are not only research men themselves, but they are teachers and inspirers of young scientific minds who catch a vision from those great teachers, and then dig in to do graduate work in science and later themselves become great scientists."

Senator H. ALEXANDER SMITH, of New Jersey, Senate sponsor of the National Science Foundation bill, Saturday predicted quick, final approval of the measure shorn of the Morse amendment. Even as he spoke, protests from educators all over America were pouring in to Washington. But this isn't their fight alone. Manufacturers, engineers, doctors, hospital officials, public-health officers, regional industries have a stake in it. The time to act is now, while the measure is still in joint conference.

"As it stands now," warns Senator MORSE, "the bill is a blow against development of a sound research program on campuses of State colleges. It freezes research in the hands of special interests who have controlled it so long."

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have inserted at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, two telegrams bearing on the on-the-job-training program.

There being no objection, the telegrams were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PORTLAND, OREG., July 22, 1947.

Senator WAYNE MORSE,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Please do everything possible to secure vote on the job ceilings before adjournment. I feel these measures are more vital than investigation of vote fraud. Cost of living won't stop rising while an investigation is being conducted. Without ceiling increase I must drop training.

Ex-Staff Sgt. LYNN RUSSELL.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 21, 1947.

Senator MORSE,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: Congratulations on your part to increase only jobs veterans training from the present \$175 a month for single veterans to \$200 and from \$200 to \$250 for those who are married. Please do your utmost in presenting your bill before this Congress convenes. Thank you.

JOHN M. HESTER.

BROOKLYN PARK, Md.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I close by expressing my regret that at this time, Wednesday evening, at about 5 minutes to 6, we are about to take a recess, instead of having a night session, when we still have on the calendar some bills of vital importance to the veterans, bills which should be passed upon before we adjourn.

PRIORITY FOR PAYMENT OF GERMAN SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WHITE. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to inquire about Calendar No. 710, House bill 4043.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That bill was passed.

Mr. LANGER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which that bill was passed.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota that the Senate reconsider the vote by which House bill 4043, Calendar No. 710, was passed?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to be sure which bill the Senator has reference to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is House bill 4043, Calendar No. 710. It is a bill to change the order of priority for payment of the German special deposit account, and for other purposes.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I do not have any objection, if the chairman of the Finance Committee, the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], does not object.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I object to the interjection of this matter at this time. It can be taken up tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

INCORPORATION OF FRANCO-AMERICAN WAR VETERANS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if there is no further executive business—

Mr. LODGE and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Maine yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, during the call of the Legislative Calendar, about 20 minutes ago, the Senator from Nebraska objected to the consideration and passage of Senate bill 1356, Calendar No. 696, and he did so on behalf of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. DONNELL]. The Senator from Missouri now has returned to the Chamber. Therefore, I ask unan-

imous consent that the Senate revert at this time to Senate bill 1356, Calendar No. 696.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at this stage of the day's proceedings, inasmuch as all bills that have been passed over will be eligible for consideration on tomorrow, I hope the Senator will not insist that we return to that point on the calendar. There are three or four such bills, all in the same category, and they are likely to involve some discussion. So I hope we shall not be precipitated into that situation at this hour of the day.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. In any event, it would be necessary to return to legislative session in order to do so.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, let me say that out of deference to the wishes of the Senator from Maine, I shall not press the matter at this time, but shall do so tomorrow.

RECESS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if there be no further executive business, I move, as in legislative session, that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, July 24, 1947, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 23 (legislative day of July 16), 1947:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Rumania.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

John A. Bovey, Jr., of Minnesota.
Ernest E. Ramsaur, Jr., of California.
James R. Ruch, of Wisconsin.
Ralph S. Saul, of New York.
Miss Louise Schaffner, of New York.
Richard W. Sterling, of New York.
Robert M. Winfree, of the District of Columbia.

Robert W. Zimmermann, of Minnesota.
The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 2, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Charles F. Baldwin, of Maryland.
John Lammy Stewart, of Pennsylvania.
Ben H. Thibodeaux, of Louisiana.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Ralph B. Curren, of Wisconsin.
Jerome T. Gaspard, of Virginia.
Oscar E. Heskin, of Florida.
Philip W. Ireland, of Illinois.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Turner C. Cameron, Jr., of Alabama.
Harry Conover, of New Jersey.
Robert C. Creel, of New York.
Ridgway B. Knight, of New York.
Eric Kocher, of New York.

William Henry Lawrence, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Frank G. Siscoe, of New Jersey.

to coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on acquire lands the disposal policies of the Mineral Leasing Acts now applicable to the public domain lands, whereby leases on such lands not in a known geologic structure of a producing oil or gas field are issued to the first qualified applicant upon payment of a nominal filing fee; and provides that the heads of all land-administering agencies shall furnish complete descriptions and other pertinent data on lands affected to the Interior Department (p. 10095). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. Passed without amendment H. Con. Res. 104, to provide for a joint investigation of the housing situation (pp. 10109-14).
8. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Cooley, N. C., said: "In subtle fashion the steering committee of the Republican Party has been trying to lead the country to believe that although the Democratic Party had control of both Houses...for 14 years, it failed to provide the farmers...with a well-rounded, long-range farm program" and described the various phases of the farm program provided for in existing law (pp. 10122-7).
9. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received the report of this Department on the Mexican campaign for the 30-day period ended June 28: to Agriculture Committee (p. 10129).
10. INFORMATION. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee submitted a 2nd intermediate report on publicity and propaganda of the War Department (H. Rept. 1073)(p. 10129).
11. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment H. R. 3875, granting consent and approval of Congress to an interstate compact to control water pollution in New England (H. Rept. 1062)(p. 10129).
12. FARM BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee approved (but did not actually report) H. R. 4326, to extend the Farm Bankruptcy Act (p. D599).
13. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Members were elected to committees as follows:
Rep. Jackson, Wash., to Appropriations; Rep. Burleson, Tex., to Joint Committee on Printing (to take the place of Rep. Pickett, Tex.)(p. 10109).
14. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Rankin, Miss., criticized the reduction in the Budget estimate for REA, and Rep. Anderson, Minn., defended the reduction (pp. 10067-8, 10068-9).

SENATE

15. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL FUNCTIONS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Passed, 78-5, with amendments this bill, H.R. 4002 (pp. 10180-7, 10206-7). The bill was reported with amendments by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (p. 10131). Sens. Gurney, Brooks, Ferguson, Wherry, Bridges, Revercomb, Thomas (Okla), Overton, and Russell were appointed conferees (p. 10217).
16. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1948. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 3839, and concurred in the House amendments to certain Senate amendments (pp. 10175-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Discussed and passed over H.R. 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans (pp. 10168, 10218-23).
The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3325, to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (S.Rept. 751) (p. 10217).

18. **MARKETING.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 452, to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act relating to marketing agreements and orders (S.Rept. 717) (p. 10133).
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4124, to amend the peanut marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (S.Rept. 720) (p. 10133).
19. **RESEARCH, APPROPRIATIONS.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4110, to amend the Research and Marketing Act so as to provide that not less than 20% of the funds "appropriated", rather than those "authorized to be appropriated", for general research shall be used by the State agricultural experiment stations for conducting marketing and research projects approved by the USDA (S.Rept. 719) (p. 10133).
20. **LANDS.** Passed without amendment H.R. 3043, to transfer the Crab Orchard Creek land utilization project and the Ill. Ordnance Plant to the Interior Department for use as a wildlife management area, except that lands not required for such area may be leased under certain conditions (pp. 10160, 10172-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
The Rules and Administration Committee reported without amendment S.Res. 148, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to hold hearings at such times and places as it deems necessary (p. 10133).
Passed with amendment H.R. 3022, to promote the mining of coal, phosphate sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the U.S. (p. 10157). (See also item 6.)
21. **PERSONNEL.** The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4127, the omnibus retirement bill (S.Rept. 746) (p. 10133).
The Rules and Administration Committee reported with an amendment S.Res. 152, authorizing the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee to make additional expenditures and employ additional assistants (p. 10133).
22. **AGRICULTURAL INVESTIGATIONS.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S. Res. 147, authorizing a study of agricultural legislation, and of trends, needs, and problems of agriculture (p. 10133).
23. **NATIONAL FORESTS.** The Public Lands Committee reported without amendment H.R. 3395, to add certain lands to the Modoc National Forest, Calif. (S.Rept. 716) (p. 10132).
The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H.R. 1826, making it a petty offense to enter any national-forest land while it is closed to the public (S.Rept. 718) (p. 10133).
24. **FOREIGN AFFAIRS;** The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4010, to authorize the Treasury Department and GPO to furnish, or to procure and furnish, administrative materials, supplies, and equipment to public international organizations on a reimbursable basis (p. 10133).
Discussed and passed over on request of several members H.R. 3342, the foreign information and educational exchange bill (pp. 10166-7).
25. **PRICES.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 19, to establish a joint congressional committee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (p. 10133).
26. **HOUSING.** The Rules and Administration Committee reported with additional amendments S.Con.Res. 25, establishing a joint committee to investigate the entire housing field (p. 10133).

in title X to which the Senator from Ohio has referred. I should like to have the concurrent resolution agreed to so that the investigation can be made this summer, leaving the bill itself on the calendar.

I ask unanimous consent that it be agreed to without being referred. It has already been passed on by the Foreign Relations Committee because it was part of the bill in question.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the pending business be set aside for the consideration of a resolution which he wishes to present. Is there objection?

Mr. EASTLAND. I object.

Mr. TAFT. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, with reference to the matter to which the Senator from New Jersey has just referred and to which objection has been made—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator is not in order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Mexico is proceeding by sufferance, and if he will wait until the next bill is reported, the Chair will be glad to recognize him.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not care to proceed by sufferance. I shall take my seat now, and at an appropriate time, in my own right, I hope to address the Senate somewhat at length on this measure.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I find that I was talking about one bill and thinking about another. I want what I said a moment ago to be applied and attached to what is known as the Cain bill, which I thought was then before the Senate. I had no objection to the previous bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, would it be in order to ask unanimous consent to return to calendar No. 249, Senate bill 140?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator would be in order.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that I am unable to pursue my request for consideration of the resolution to which I referred?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SMITH. A Senator seated to my left thought we were discussing another matter.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There were at least a dozen objections raised in the Chamber.

Subsequently, Mr. SMITH (for himself and Mr. HATCH), by unanimous consent, submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 29), which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there is hereby established a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Government Information Programs (hereinafter referred to as the joint committee), which shall be composed of five Members of the Senate (three from the majority party

and two from the minority party) appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate and five Members of the House of Representatives (three from the majority party and two from the minority party) appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Vacancies in the membership of the joint committee shall not affect the power of the remaining members to execute the functions of the joint committee, and shall be filled in the same manner as in the case of the original selection. The joint committee shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.

SEC. 2. The joint committee shall—

(1) make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the nature, manner of performance, and effect of all activities carried out by the State Department or any other agency of the Government (including private companies engaged in international broadcasts or other information activities) for the purpose of acquainting the peoples of foreign countries with the United States, its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government, including, without limitation—

(A) the policies and methods employed, and their objectives;

(B) the qualifications of all persons engaged in any such activities;

(C) whether the costs of such activities are justified;

(D) whether such activities are a proper function of government or should be carried out by privately owned organizations, with or without subsidies; and

(2) report to the Senate and the House of Representatives at the earliest practicable date, but not later than February 1, 1948, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as to the United States Information and Educational Exchange Act of 1947, any amendment thereto or other necessary legislation as it may deem desirable.

SEC. 3. (a) The joint committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such places and times (within the United States or abroad) during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eightieth Congress, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to procure such printing and binding, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words.

(b) The joint committee is empowered to appoint and fix the compensation of such experts, consultants, and clerical and stenographic assistants as it deems necessary and advisable, but the compensation so fixed shall not exceed the compensation prescribed under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for comparable duties.

(c) The expenses of the joint committee shall not exceed \$50,000. Disbursements to pay such expenses shall be made by the Secretary of the Senate out of the contingent fund of the Senate, such contingent fund to be reimbursed from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the amount of one-half of disbursements so made.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Chair please state to the Members of the Senate what happened to Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109, as to which colloquy was exchanged?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109, was not submitted to the Senate. The Senator from New Jersey made a statement while there was another unanimous-consent request pending.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SECURITY

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 249, Senate bill 140.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If we return to the consideration of the bill, as suggested and as moved by the Senator from Oregon, will the Senate still be proceeding under unanimous consent?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is correct.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, is the state of the record such that we might revert to Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will have to say to the Senator that there is a prior unanimous-consent request pending, which has been submitted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. The Chair will be glad to recognize the Senator from Nevada as soon as that request is acted upon.

Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] to revert to Calendar No. 249, Senate bill 140?

SEVERAL SENATORS. Over!

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I think it is a very fine bill and I wholeheartedly support it. I hope that in due course of time it will be supported by the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS ACT

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, when the calendar was being called yesterday I interposed an objection to Calendar No. 531, House bill 2109. I have since made a careful study of the bill and desire now to withdraw my objection to the consideration of that bill. If I am in order, I ask unanimous consent that we revert to that bill.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2109) to amend section 1003 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended.

Mr. LUCAS. May we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think the Senator in charge of the bill the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] can best explain the bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I am very glad to make a brief explanation of the bill. Under the present law, if there is through service established between an air carrier and a ground carrier there must be joint rates covering the service. It is felt by rate authorities and transportation agencies of one sort and another that joint rates are not essential to sound through service. As a matter of fact, most rates are not joint rates, but are combinations of local and proportional rates. The law as it now stands requires joint rates.

Mr. LUCAS. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM VETERAN TRAINING

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, when the calendar was called yesterday, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] objected to Calendar No. 610, House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans. I have since had some conversation with the Senator from Ohio, and while I infer that he does not favor the bill, he recognizes the right to have the bill brought up for consideration. Under the unanimous-consent rule I realize that, and hope the bill may now be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of House bill 2181?

Mr. BALL. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, is it in order at this time to move to consider the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No; it is not in order now to make a motion for the consideration of a bill.

Mr. GEORGE. Then, Mr. President, at the earliest opportunity I shall make such a motion, because I expect to have a vote taken on this measure.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator misunderstood me. What I agreed to was that this bill might be brought up as soon as we got through with the calendar. We mean to bring it up, along with the general on-the-job training bill. I am opposed to both of them, but my statement was that we would move to bring it up just as soon as we get through with the calendar.

I wish to speak for at least 10 minutes on it, and probably longer. It is contrary to the program of the President. The Veterans' Administrator has disapproved it and the President has disapproved it, and I think at least it should not be passed during the call of the Consent Calendar.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill goes over at the moment.

TIVOLI BREWING CO.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate revert to Calendar No. 651, Senate bill 551, to which the Senator from Illinois objected yesterday. I have conferred with him. I do not see him on the floor at this time, but I understand that he has no further objection. The bill is entitled "For the relief of the Tivoli Brewing Co."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to object to this bill for the simple reason that, as I remember, last year when I was on the Claims Committee, we had before that committee a great many bills somewhat similar to this one. If I correctly remember, all the departments warned us against passing a bill of this kind, providing for the payment of back taxes on whisky. We were told that if we did that we would have to pay out several hundred thousand dollars. For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

INCORPORATION OF CATHOLIC WAR VETERANS AND JEWISH WAR VETERANS

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we revert at this time to two bills, Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America, and Calendar No. 704, Senate bill 1375, to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is necessary to take one request at a time.

First, the Senator from Connecticut has requested unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 702, Senate bill 1557, which will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1557) to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Connecticut for the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I find myself in agreement with the statements made by the minority leader [Mr. BARKLEY] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], statements which I would have made in my own right. I believe that further consideration should be given before the passage by the Congress of a measure for the incorporation of that type of organization, which is not general, which does not have as its purpose the universal right, by virtue of military service, to membership in the organization. I think we should thoroughly investigate before we enact legislation of this type.

Therefore, I am compelled to object and ask that the bill be passed over.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, may I make a brief statement in connection with the bill?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BALDWIN. This bill calls for the incorporation of the Catholic war veterans, and the other bill calls for the incorporation of the Jewish war veterans. It seems to the junior Senator from Connecticut that it is entirely natural and entirely an American thing for American citizens who had the common experience of sharing the perils and dangers of war, and who also are joined together in the common bond of a religious denomination or a religious faith, to wish to organize and join a separate organization.

It has been my experience as a veteran and as a member of the American Legion and as a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars that many of these men also belong to those veterans' organizations. Each of these two veterans' organizations which is seeking authority to incorporate has a program, in which it is tremendously interested—and it is willing to raise funds to carry forward its program—to teach sound Americanism and to combat communism.

So it seems to me, in light of the fact that the Congress has many times before

enacted legislation permitting the incorporation of organizations of this kind, that these two groups should be given that privilege.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The two bills will go over upon objection.

REGULATION OF LIFE INSURANCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to Calendar No. 376, House bill 1633, a bill to which I made objection yesterday during the call of the calendar. I have examined the bill and the report; and I withdraw my objection, and ask that the bill be considered at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 1633) to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESTORATION OF CITIZENSHIP TO AMERICANS WHO SERVED IN FOREIGN ARMED FORCES

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to revert to Calendar No. 515, House bill 84, a measure to amend the Nationality Act of 1940.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 84) to amend the Nationality Act of 1940, as amended.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia again objects.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, this is not the bill to which the Senator previously objected—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. A while ago a point of order was made against me, after objection had been made to the consideration of another bill. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation in that regard?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair has submitted the question whether there is objection to the request for present consideration of House bill 84, Calendar No. 515.

Mr. HATCH. Objection was made.

Mr. WILEY. I ask that the Senator withhold his objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Except as the Senator from Georgia withholds objection, the point of order is well taken.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no objection to having the Senator make a statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia withholds objection.

NAYS—67

Alken	Hickenlooper	Myers
Baldwin	Hill	O'Connor
Barkley	Hoey	O'Daniel
Brewster	Holland	O'Mahoney
Brooks	Ives	Overton
Butler	Jenner	Pepper
Capehart	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Capper	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Chavez	Kem	Robertson, Va.
Connally	Kilgore	Russell
Cooper	Knowland	Sparkman
Cordon	Langer	Stewart
Donnell	Lucas	Taylor
Downey	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Eastland	McClellan	Thye
Ecton	McFarland	Umstead
Ellender	McKellar	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Magnuson	Watkins
George	Malone	Wherry
Green	Maybank	White
Gurney	Millikin	Young
Hatch	Morse	
Hayden	Murray	

NOT VOTING—13

Bridges	McGrath	Tydings
Buck	McMahon	Wagner
Bushfield	Robertson, Wyo.	Wilson
Hawkes	Thomas, Okla.	
McCarthy	Tobey	

So Mr. DWORSHAK's motion was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question now is, Shall the bill pass? The yeas and nays having been ordered, the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. REED. I have a general pair with the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER]. I am informed that he would vote as I intend to vote. Therefore, I am at liberty to vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], who is necessarily absent, is paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS]. The Senator from New Hampshire, if present and voting, would vote "nay," and the Senator from Maryland, if present and voting, would vote "yea."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HAWKES], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who is necessarily absent, would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. MCMAHON], who is absent on public business, would vote "yea" if present.

The Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], who is necessarily absent, is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. If present and voting, the Senator from Maryland would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], who is necessarily absent, has a general pair with the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED]. If present and voting, the Senator from New York would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 78, nays 5, as follows:

YEAS—78

Alken	Hayden	Murray
Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Myers
Barkley	Hill	O'Connor
Brewster	Hoey	O'Daniel
Bricker	Holland	O'Mahoney
Brooks	Ives	Overton
Butler	Jenner	Pepper
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Capehart	Kem	Robertson, Va.
Capper	Kilgore	Russell
Chavez	Knowland	Saltonstall
Connally	Langer	Smith
Cooper	Lucas	Sparkman
Cordon	McCarran	Stewart
Donnell	McClellan	Taft
Downey	McFarland	Taylor
Eastland	McGrath	Thomas, Utah
Ecton	McKellar	Thye
Ellender	Magnuson	Umstead
Flanders	Malone	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Martin	Watkins
George	Maybank	Wherry
Green	Millikin	White
Gurney	Moore	Wiley
Hatch	Morse	Young

NAYS—5

Ball	Ferguson	Williams
Dworshak	Lodge	

NOT VOTING—12

Bridges	McCarthy	Tobey
Buck	McMahon	Tydings
Bushfield	Robertson, Wyo.	Wagner
Hawkes	Thomas, Okla.	Wilson

So the bill (H. R. 4002) was passed.

Mr. GURNEY. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. GURNEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. OVERTON, and Mr. RUSSELL conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Farrell, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3601) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 43, and concurred therein; and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 59 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3756) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendment numbered 21 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its

disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 to the bill, and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 358. An act for the relief of Julian M. Thomas;

S. 483. An act to relocate the boundaries and reduce the area of the Gila Federal reclamation project, and for other purposes;

S. 526. An act to promote the progress of science; to advance national health, prosperity, and welfare; to secure the national defense; and for other purposes;

S. 706. An act for the relief of William D. McCormick, and

S. 1368. An act to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to increase the size of isolated or disconnected tracts or parcels of the public domain which may be sold, and for other purposes.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following additional reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WATKINS, from the Committee on Public Lands:

S. 1133. A bill providing for the per capita payment of certain moneys appropriated in settlement of certain claims of the Indians of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation in North Dakota; with an amendment (Rept. No. 748);

S. 1698. A bill to define the exterior boundary of the Uintah and Ouray Indian Reservation in the State of Utah, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 749);

H. R. 2793. A bill authorizing an appropriation for the construction, extension, and improvement of a State tuberculosis sanatorium at Galen, Mont., to provide facilities for the treatment of tuberculous Indians in Montana; without amendment (Rept. No. 755);

H. R. 3064. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to the surviving members of the Laguna Band of Mission Indians of California; without amendment (Rept. No. 750);

H. R. 3325. A bill to enable Osage Indians who served in World War II to obtain loans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 751); and

H. R. 3696. A bill authorizing the issuance of a patent in fee to Daniel Broken Leg; without amendment (Rept. No. 752).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on Public Lands:

H. R. 3834. A bill to authorize a project for the rehabilitation of certain works of the Fort Sumner irrigation district in New Mexico, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 753).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1564. A bill to authorize the issuance of a special series of stamps commemorative of the centennial anniversary of the movement of Henderson and Seth Luelling to the Oregon country; with an amendment (Rept. No. 754).

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that he had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

On July 23, 1947:

S. 254. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey;

S. 323. An act authorizing the Comptroller General of the United States to allow credits to and relieve certain disbursing and certifying officers of the War and Navy Departments in the settlement of certain accounts;

S. 616. An act to authorize the creation of a game refuge in the Francis Marlon National Forest in the State of South Carolina;

S. 1180. An act to authorize the issuance of a special series of commemorative stamps in honor of Gold Star Mothers;

S. 1185. An act to provide for the disposal of materials on the public lands of the United States;

S. 1240. An act to transfer jurisdiction of certain lands comprising a portion of Acadia National Park, Maine, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes;

S. 1348. An act to provide for the addition of certain revested Oregon & California Railroad grant lands to the Silver Creek recreational demonstration project in the State of Oregon, and for other purposes;

S. 1515. An act to make surplus property available for the alleviation of damage caused by flood or other catastrophe; and

S. 1519. An act to amend section 10 of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

On July 24, 1947:

S. 364. An act to expedite the disposition of Government surplus airports, airport facilities, and equipment, and to assure their disposition in such manner as will best encourage and foster the development of civilian aviation and preserve for national defense purposes a strong, efficient, and properly maintained Nation-wide system of public airports, and for other purposes;

S. 512. An act to extend provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act to the Virgin Islands;

S. 682. An act to regulate the interstate transportation of black bass and other game fish, and for other purposes;

S. 753. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to defer the collection of certain irrigation construction charges against lands under the Flathead Indian irrigation project;

S. 1262. An act to provide a central authority for standardizing geographic names for the purpose of eliminating duplication in standardizing such names among the Federal departments, and for other purposes; and

S. 1497. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of cottonseed and cottonseed products, and for other purposes," approved August 7, 1916.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Public Lands:

James Boyd, of Colorado, to be Director of the Bureau of Mines, vice Royd R. Sayers.

By Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Honorable Philip L. Rice, of Hawaii, to be Judge of the fifth circuit, circuit courts, Territory of Hawaii; and

Charles M. Eldridge, of Rhode Island, to be United States marshal for the district

of Rhode Island, vice Neale D. Murphy, resigned.

By Mr. VANDENBERG, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Rudolf E. Schoenfeld, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Rumania;

John A. Bovey, Jr., of Minnesota, and sundry other persons, for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States; and

Charles F. Baldwin, of Maryland, and sundry other persons, for appointment as Foreign Service officers and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States.

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1948

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4269, Calendar No. 727, the bill making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes. The bill contains all the appropriations for foreign relations and other important matters, amounting to \$1,600,000,000, and is the last appropriation bill, except the one containing very minor items which we may consider on Saturday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I object, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 610, House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Georgia objects.

Mr. GEORGE. Yes, Mr. President, I object.

Mr. TAFT. Does the Senator from Georgia desire to speak?

Mr. GEORGE. I do.

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2181 relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans. I will say very frankly—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. May the Chair say to the Senator that another motion to take up is not in order so long as the unfinished business is a motion to take up. The unfinished business is the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of the so-called Kem resolution.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, then I move to lay aside the unfinished business and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2181.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair is advised, first, that the two subject matters cannot be joined in the same motion. Secondly, that the first part of the motion to postpone cannot be made. The only motion that can be made is to lay on the table, or to postpone to a day or an hour certain.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move to postpone the unfinished business until January 3, 1948. I say very frankly now to the majority party that I propose then to move to take up House bill 2181. Consideration of it should not

occupy much time. Moreover, I am then perfectly willing to proceed, by unanimous consent, to the consideration of the last appropriation bill. It is not in order at this time, but I am willing to proceed to the consideration of that bill. The bill was actually reported on the calendar day of yesterday, but that happens to be the same legislative day as today.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. What is the question before the Senate?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia to postpone until January 3, 1948, the consideration of the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of the so-called Kem resolution.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, is that motion debatable?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is debatable, and is in order, both.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Georgia yield the floor?

Mr. GEORGE. I shall be glad to yield the floor in a moment, Mr. President. I have no desire to debate the motion further than to state what it is, and what I have in mind. I state very frankly to the majority party that all I wish to do is to have the bill I have mentioned made the unfinished business, and that can be accomplished only by laying aside the unfinished business, or postponing it until January 3, 1948.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes.

Mr. BALL. Could not that also be accomplished by disposing of the unfinished business, which Senators on the other side of the aisle apparently are determined not even to permit the Senate to vote upon?

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator's question is no irrelevant that I shall not answer it. I am not impeding the progress of the unfinished business, and I would be perfectly willing to vote on it, so far as I am concerned. But I am not in control of the Senate, and I do not undertake to control the Senate.

I wish to say, Mr. President, that my motion to postpone the unfinished business until January 3, 1948, is made with one purpose in view, and that is then to move to take up House bill 2181. I state that I would be entirely willing then to lay aside House bill 2181 temporarily so the Senate could proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill. But since I have been unable to make any progress whatever, I wish now to explain to the Senate and to the country what this particular bill is, and then I shall yield the floor, and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] may take the floor.

Mr. President, I have not spoken on the merits of the bill, but the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and others who have objected to the bill, have undertaken to say just what it was. For that reason I want to make clear precisely what it is. The bill would continue the present existing practice of the

Veterans' Administration. It would give to the farm-boy veterans of the United States the right to have institutional training on the job, just as the village boy and the city boy have the right to such training.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I shall be glad to yield in a moment, if the Senator from Massachusetts will permit me to proceed.

Mr. President, there is only one issue involved in this bill. If a farm veteran wishes to go to an educational institution, of course he has all the rights under the GI bill of rights. If he wishes to go to an agricultural school, he has the rights under the GI bill. If he is an employee, that is, if he is hired for a wage, under the existing law, he has a perfect right to take training on the job. The only issue in the bill is: Are the farm veterans who own or control the land which they themselves work entitled, under a standard set up in the bill, to have the benefit of the GI bill of rights? That is all there is in the bill.

I should like to make the situation perfectly clear. Last summer—I believe it was in August—the Veterans Administrator decided, guided very largely by the gentlemen who function under him, that the farm boys of the country who fought in the armies of this Nation were entitled to only part-time benefits under the GI bill of rights, so he proceeded to issue an order under which the farm veterans would get about one-fourth as much as the boy who was studying how to become an automobile mechanic in the village or in the city, or the veteran who was undertaking to study how to be an assistant manager or vice president of a financial institution in one of the great commercial centers. He decided to cut the boy on the farm down to the status of a part-time beneficiary under the GI Act, as we call it, and stated that he would be entitled to receive tuition of only about \$16 a month, and subsistence of about \$20 a month. Perhaps I have the figures reversed.

At any rate, I took the matter up with General Bradley. I have great respect for General Bradley. I am reminded that what the Veterans' Administration proposes to pay these veterans would not pay for the equipment they require, and which they have already bought.

I took the question up with General Bradley, for whom I have great respect; and after I had talked with him on three successive days General Bradley finally said to me, "Let me have time to think this through." Later General Bradley advised me that he would revoke his order and let the farm boys who had gone into the war have the same treatment with respect to on-the-job training or institutional on-the-job training on the farm that he permitted other veterans to have when they were studying in the drygoods store, the bank, or the factory.

However, General Bradley said to me, "I think this educational program, so far as the farm veterans are concerned, should be placed upon a part-time basis, as I construe the law and as I think Congress intended. However, I will revoke the order. I will wait until the next

session of the Congress has the opportunity to express its views."

Mr. President, that is all there is to it. The farm veteran can go to the vocational school or the agricultural college and get every benefit given under the GI Act. He can hire himself to some other man and become a trainee in agriculture and receive all the benefits that any other trainee can get. But if he arranges to get his own land and wishes to cultivate it, then General Bradley, at least, asserts the right to say that he can place him on a part-time training basis, which would, of course, greatly reduce his benefits.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I should like to ask the Senator two questions.

First let me express to the Senator from Georgia my very deep appreciation for his discussion of the bill. It happens to be one of the veterans' bills upon which I have been trying for a great many days to get action.

Mr. GEORGE. I realize that.

Mr. MORSE. This one happens to be in the position of having already passed the House, so it is not in as serious a position as some measures for which I have been fighting, which have not yet passed the House.

The first question I should like to ask the Senator, by way of reemphasis of a point which he has already made, is this: Is it not true, in the opinion of the Senator from Georgia, that if we do not pass this bill, after the adjournment of the Congress in all probability General Bradley will reinstate the order which he revoked last summer?

Mr. GEORGE. I think there is no doubt about it. In fact, I understood General Bradley's statement to me to mean exactly that—that he would reinstate it unless Congress gave him a different directive.

Mr. MORSE. Let me say to the Senator from Georgia that, as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, that is also my understanding, because General Bradley feels that unless we take action in this session of Congress he should go back to his original interpretation of the law.

Mr. GEORGE. I am sure that is correct.

Mr. MORSE. The second and last question which I wish to ask the Senator from Georgia is this: The real purpose of the Senator from Georgia and the junior Senator from Oregon in regard to this bill is to give equality of treatment to farm-boy veterans, along with city-boy veterans, so far as the on-the-job training program is concerned. Is not that true?

Mr. GEORGE. That is exactly true. Let me add this: The most expensive provision of the Servicemen's Adjusted Compensation Act, or the GI Act, as we call it, is, of course, the regular educational program pursued by the veteran in the college or university.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. The second most expensive program is the on-the-job train-

ing. The least expensive program is this particular program of the farm veteran who takes his actual and practical course in connection with his scholastic studies, on his own land.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts, as I promised I would.

Mr. LODGE. I wish to observe that when the Senator from Georgia says that the bill would benefit every farm boy in America, he is making a statement which I think is contrary to fact, because as the bill now stands it would not benefit the farm boy either in Massachusetts or Illinois. In fact, the passage of the bill as it now stands would seriously cripple, if not destroy, the whole on-the-farm-training program which has been undertaken in those two States.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I did not make the statement attributed to me by the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator misunderstood me. Whether the requirements in Massachusetts or Illinois come up to the minimum standard fixed in the bill, I do not know; and I am not disposed to quarrel about that issue. If they do not come up to the reasonable minimum standards fixed in the bill, if some reasonable proposal were made to take care of a State like Massachusetts or Illinois, which might not be able to meet those standards, I myself would have no objection to it. So I hope the Senator from Massachusetts will not misunderstand me. I did not say that the bill would benefit every farm boy, but I say it is the opportunity through which the farm veteran has the chance to get some training.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely want to say, in connection with the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts, that so far as the Southeast is concerned, the standards are set more or less by the States. The Senator from Georgia well remembers that in my State 10,000 persons were threatened with being turned off last August. Every one of them gave up his right to go to college and his rights under the GI law to a college education, by signing for on-the-job farm training.

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. In lieu of their college education and benefits they signed up for on-the-job training in the rural areas. So they have much more to lose if the bill does not pass than the simple statement of General Bradley would indicate. He made the statement to the Senator from Georgia, to the Senator from Oregon, and certainly to me, in no uncertain terms, that unless the bill was enacted he would not continue the program after this coming August.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Does this apply only to the farm boy who works his own farm?

Mr. GEORGE. Oh, no. There is no issue with respect to any of the farm veterans except the ones in control of the land themselves.

Mr. CAPEHART. Of what does the training consist?

Mr. GEORGE. The minimum standard laid down in the bill and which is the present practice in the States, is this: Institutional on-farm training includes any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator—that is, the Veterans' Administrator—which, when taken, is considered a full-time course when it combines, first, organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours a year and of at least 8 hours each month; and, second, supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further at that point?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. CAPEHART. What is the compensation for the 200 hours?

Mr. GEORGE. They would be subject to the same compensation that the on-the-job trainee is subject to. They would get whatever the Administrator allowed them to have to the limit fixed in the present law, which is \$65 for a single person.

Mr. CAPEHART. Is there any information which might be placed in the RECORD at this point regarding the question as to what they are taught, or what the veteran teaches himself?

Mr. GEORGE. If the Senator will permit me, I have tried to lay down the first standard for the veteran. The bill provides that if the veteran pursues part of his course on a farm under his own control—

(a) He shall receive not less than 100 hours of individual instruction per year, not less than 50 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

(b) He shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course.

The farm must be of such size and character as will occupy the full time of the veteran and permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm, assuring him a satisfactory income under normal conditions, if he continues operating the farm at the conclusion of his course.

I will say to the Senator that from my own personal knowledge the trainees who have been given benefits under the GI Act in my State have been those farm veterans who lived near or at least were accessible to a high-grade agricultural vocational school or an agricultural college. The boys were required to go each week to the school and put in so many hours of work, and they were also required, and are required, to put in so many hours of full-time work under instruction on the farm itself. A farmer requires a good deal of machinery, as the Senator from Indiana knows. The farm veteran must have certain machinery in order to maintain himself and to carry on his farm operations.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, this question occurs to me: Is this on-the-job training under which so much is paid to a single man and a larger sum to a married man?

Mr. GEORGE. Exactly.

Mr. REVERCOMB. If a man is working on his own farm does he have to make a certain amount before he gets extra pay for on-the-job training?

Mr. GEORGE. Oh, yes. If his income during the year totals the annual ceiling fixed—that is, the monthly ceiling multiplied by the months in which he draws his compensation allowed by the Administrator—he is treated just as the boy who works in the factory. He is paid so much an hour or so much a week and receives his subsistence allowance, subject always to the ceiling which is placed on him.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Is the ceiling fixed for the farm boy the same as that fixed for the town boy?

Mr. GEORGE. Exactly. It should be the same and is the same.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. There seems to be a misapprehension that the farm boy works under supervision only 2 hours a week. As a matter of fact, does he not work under supervision all the time? The 2 hours a week represents the time that a supervising instructor spends with him, who lays out his work for him, and then comes around to see that the boy has followed his instructions?

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. The farm boy works under supervision all the time. It is the supervisor and the instructor who work 2 hours a week.

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is quite correct. The supervisor actually supervises and checks his work.

Mr. AIKEN. So he is really working under supervision all the time; is he?

Mr. GEORGE. Yes; all the time.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, to permit me to make a comment?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE. I am sure that when the Senator from Georgia made his original motion, he did not intend to get into a discussion of the merits of the bill. However, we are more or less in a discussion of its merits at this time.

I wonder whether the Senator will permit me to read three or four short paragraphs from the report on the bill, which I think will clear up some of the questions of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. GEORGE. I shall be happy to have the Senator from Oregon do so.

Mr. MORSE. The purpose of the bill is stated on page 1 of the report, as follows:

The purpose of this bill is to enact into law standards controlling institutional on-farm training and to insure treatment of courses complying with such standards as full-time institutional courses.

The bill if enacted would amend the existing law by inserting "(including institutional on-farm training)" in those portions of the

law which directs the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—

(a) to secure from the appropriate agencies of each State a list of educational institutions approved for furnishing training;

(b) to pay tuition to institutions offering such training;

(c) to pay subsistence allowance to persons enrolled in such courses.

Mr. President, there are three types of training which we should have clearly in mind. They are stated in the next paragraph of the committee report. Two of the three come under the heading "Group instruction," as follows:

The standard provided in this bill will define "institutional on-farm training" to include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or by the Administrator, which when taken as a full-time course combines—

(a) Organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours per year (and of at least 8 hours per month) at an educational institution, with

(b) Supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment.

The third type of instruction is individual instruction, and under that heading the report contains the following statement:

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

If a veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control—

(a) he shall receive at least 100 hours of individual instruction per year, 50 hours of which must be on such farm;

(b) he shall be assured of control of such farm until completion of his course;

(c) the farm must be of such size and character as will—

(1) occupy the full time of the veteran;

(2) permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm;

(3) assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions if he intends to continue operating the farm at the conclusion of his course.

In the case of a veteran who receives this training while an employee on another's farm, the report states:

If the veteran is to perform part of his course as the employee of another, he must receive at least 50 hours of individual instruction per year on the farm, which must be of the size and character as to occupy (with the group instruction part of the course) the full time of the veteran and as to permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained. Further, the employer must agree to instruct the veteran in accordance with a training schedule developed by the instructor in cooperation with the employer.

Mr. President, with that statement in the RECORD, I think we should have a rather clear idea of the type of supervision and training and instruction that is contemplated under this bill. I agree with the Senator from Georgia that the above-mentioned type of instruction certainly is comparable to the type of instruction that a veteran receives, for example, when he is training to learn how to manage a filling station in a village. He receives subsistence of \$65 a month if he is single, or \$90 if he is married. A veteran on a dairy farm who is learning how to run the milking machines or is learning all about the scientific feeding of dairy cattle and all the other complex procedures that go with modern dairy farming, certainly is entitled to the same amount of subsist-

ence that is allowed to a veteran who is learning to operate a filling station.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Oregon. Certainly the veteran who is taking part in an on-the-farm training course should not have his compensation reduced to a point where he cannot "make a go" of his training.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, let me inquire what the objection to the bill is?

Mr. GEORGE. General Bradley, I think I should say in all fairness, believed that he had the right to put into effect a part-time training course and to reduce the amount of subsistence to approximately one-fourth of what the trainee otherwise would have received. However, after the General considered the matter very carefully, he decided that he might be wrong about it, and he said he would be glad to revoke that order and would be happy to await action by the Congress up until the end of this session, to see what policy would be declared.

It is true that the Bureau of the Budget said that the bill was not in accordance with the President's program. Of course, Mr. President, that statement by the Bureau of the Budget is due entirely to a misapprehension. With all respect to the Bureau of the Budget, that statement by it simply does not accord with the facts.

In the first place, the program is in the budget. It is in the approved President's budget exactly and precisely as this measure calls for it. It already is carried as a budgetary item.

In the second place, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget erroneously assumes that if the farm veterans who own or control their own land are denied the privileges of the GI bill of rights, approximately three-quarters of the present sum expended for the training of those veterans will be saved. However, that is not so at all. If the Director of the Bureau of the Budget knew anything about it, he would know very well that if the farm boy merely becomes an employee, he can get under the GI bill of rights, all that this bill would give to him. If he goes to an educational institution, he can get all that this bill gives him.

The only point at all is that if the farm veteran has secured some land which he himself desires to work, under his own control, and if he has complied with the minimum standards that are fixed, and if he has obtained the approval of the appropriate State agency or the Veterans' Administration, he will claim the same benefits that the veteran who goes into business or commerce or industry or manufacturing or what-not may claim under the GI bill of rights.

Let me say this, and then I shall be glad to yield: There are many counties in this country where the farm veteran must leave his home and his community and get a job or learn a trade somewhere other than on the farm where he was born and reared. Is that fair? Is that right? Why should we hesitate to say what is a proper policy, regardless of whether the Veterans' Administration or the Director of the Bureau of the Budget,

my good friend Jimmy Webb, thinks to the contrary?

Mr. President, your committee has not thought that such discrimination is fair or proper. This bill passed the House of Representatives on the consent calendar. One objection there would have stopped it. This bill came to the Senate, and was referred to the appropriate Senate committee, and was subsequently reported by it. The bill is on the calendar. If it is not passed, of course General Bradley not only will feel that he is justified, but will feel that he should place these farm veterans on a mere part-time participation basis, under the benefits of the Adjusted Servicemen's Act. That is what I have had in mind when I have said that back of my motion to postpone the consideration of the pending business is my purpose to move to have this bill taken up; but in that connection I make the frank statement that I should be entirely willing to have the bill set aside, and to let the Senate proceed with the consideration of the appropriation bill which already has been reported, and which can, barring a mere technicality, at least, be taken up at this time.

Mr. FERGUSON obtained the floor.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Michigan intends to discuss the Kem resolution, which the Senator from Georgia is trying to postpone until next January?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield to me for the purpose of making a brief statement on the bill in reply to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. I inquire whether it would be in order to amend the motion made by the Senator from Georgia to postpone consideration of the Kem resolution until tomorrow noon, because the situation is that we are in a very difficult condition, it seems to me, from the standpoint of getting votes on the bill that we really want to consider, because some of us want to vote on the Kem resolution, too, but we do think that we should be able to exercise some comity toward each other and enter into a gentleman's agreement so that we can vote on both measures within a reasonable time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Getting back to the parliamentary inquiry—

Mr. MORSE. That explains it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The answer is that the motion of the Senator from Georgia is subject to amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, providing the Senator from Michigan will not lose the floor, I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia is insisting that the bill which he offers shall go ahead, in the first place, of an appropriation bill which I asked unanimous consent to have con-

sidered. He is insisting that it go ahead of the sugar bill, which is a vitally important measure, and which is practically noncontroversial. He is insisting that it go ahead of two or three other bills which are noncontroversial. His bill is one of the most controversial bills that could be imagined. All one has to do is to read the report of General Bradley, the Administrator of the Veterans' Administration, on pages 9 and 10. It is a complete answer to anything the committee said. I voted against the bill in the committee. His statement explains the reasons why General Bradley is absolutely opposed to the bill.

The suggestion is made that he said it was all right. Of course it is all right if Congress passes it, but the argument he makes on pages 9 and 10 cannot be answered, in my opinion.

My objection to the bill is based on the general objection to the whole on-the-job training program. This bill deals only with the farm end of it, it is true, yet as framed today it would put every single veteran farmer on the relief roll, so to speak, of the Federal Government. He would draw \$65 if single, or \$90 if married, for a period of 3 or 4 years, as the case might be.

The report points out that when the on-the-farm training was initiated the Veterans' Administration classified the training as part-time institutional training because the veteran while on the farm is not under direct instruction or direct supervision except for short periods of approximately 4 hours at intervals of 2 weeks, when the instructor calls at the farm to check up on what the student has done.

In the case of men who own their own farms, the bill prescribes only 100 hours. A man who owns a single farm, with an instructor coming 2 hours a week to give some lessons, and called upon the next week for 2 hours by some instructor to teach him how to farm, obtains the full subsistence allowance of \$65 or \$90. Therefore when the Administrator refers to this particular plan, he refers to twice as much instruction as is provided in the pending bill. He says:

In contrast to that situation in institutional on-farm training, the veteran training on the job in an employer's establishment is commonly under instruction or supervision by the employer-trainer during each workday.

I am just as much opposed to the so-called on-the-job program in industry and all kinds of occupations as I am to this particular bill, because it moves entirely away from the theory of instruction, and in effect would give to every veteran the particular allowance prescribed for a period of 3 or 4 years, as the case might be.

The argument in substance is that because we said we would pay for the instruction of people who go to college for 2 or 3 years, who necessarily cannot work while they are there, we shall give the same amount to every veteran in the United States. This is what the Veterans' Administrator says:

Immediately following the issuance of the directive—

His directive was that, in effect, since this training covered only about one-fourth of the veteran's time, he got only one-fourth of the allowance for living expenses during the period while he was being instructed. The Administrator said:

Immediately following the issuance of the directive referred to above, opposition was voiced by persons interested in the program. In line with these objections and with suggestions from some Members of Congress, the directive was rescinded, in this regard, on September 25, 1946, until such time as the particular question might be considered by Congress.

The Senator from Georgia was one of those who insisted that it be rescinded.

Under the rescinded directive, which the Veterans' Administration believed to be a sound administrative measure, such courses—

The course of 100 hours a year, 2 hours a week, of instruction—

such courses would be considered as part-time courses and subsistence allowances and tuition would be paid accordingly.

At the present rate of payment—

That is, when he went back to the full-subsistence allowance in tuition—

It is estimated that the cost of this program for the fiscal year 1948, for each 100,000 veterans in institutional on-farm training, is approximately \$117,200,000.

We just increased it 15 percent, so that it is approximately \$135,000,000.

If the course had been considered as a part-time course, as determined by the rescinded directive of August 27, 1946, the cost of this training, including tuition and subsistence allowance per 100,000 veterans, would have been \$48,345,000.

So at the present rate the bill costs the country annually approximately \$60,000,000.

This is significant:

The number of veterans participating in this program has been steadily increasing. On September 30, 1946, there were 54,223 trainees in institutional on-farm training; on January 31, 1947, there were 98,035; on March 31, 1947, it is estimated that there were 130,789.

The Veterans' Administration is informed that approximately 1,650,000 men entered the armed forces from farms. Based on Army surveys it is estimated that from 900,000 to 1,000,000 men intended to be farm operators or to seek farm employment, from 8 to 10 percent of this number indicated a desire for farm employment only. It is believed that 500,000 have a reasonable certainty of having a farm to operate.

In other words, the cost of this program, if these 500,000 who have farms to operate take advantage of it—and they are invited to do so—will be five times \$135,000,000, or some \$750,000,000 a year for on-farm training alone.

The Administrator continued:

I further pointed out that education and training have not been offered to the veteran simply as rewards but as tools that will enable him to achieve economic and vocational self-sufficiency. I said that in fairness to those other veterans whose circumstances do not permit or require the use of training benefits, and in fairness to all the American people who must pay for their cost, it is our responsibility to safeguard the integrity of the program and make certain

that it shall not be diverted from its sound economic objectives and become a windfall.

In other words, what the Administrator says is that, if you please, there is not a single farm boy on any farm of the United States, who is a veteran, who will not be able to draw the \$65 or the \$90—now the \$75 or \$105, under the bill passed the other day. There is not a single veteran on the farm who will not be able to draw such amounts. That not only applies to the farm. The objection is just as great with respect to all the other industries of the country. There is not going to be a single one of the 15,000,000 veterans, if we proceed with this kind of on-the-job-training program, who is not going to draw this money.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield at that point for just the matter of correction of a figure?

Mr. TAFT. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. The subsistence allowance of \$65 and \$90 is not at all changed by the legislation passed the other day.

Mr. TAFT. I apologize to the Senator. I remember there was a change made for those who were in the schools, but the Senator's bill did not make a change for those in on-the-job training. I take back the statement I made. So the figure of 500,000 who own their own farms will result in approximately five times \$135,000,000, or about \$675,000,000 or so, instead of \$750,000,000. If the whole one and a half million who are probably on the farm take advantage of the program, and there is no reason why they should not, it will cost approximately more than \$2,000,000,000 for farm training alone.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. May I ask the distinguished Senator from Ohio how familiar he is with the ordinary farm?

Mr. TAFT. Well, I live in the midst of farms, and I have something I call a farm myself which is not very successful.

Mr. GEORGE. Has the Senator ever worked on a farm?

Mr. TAFT. I have not worked on a farm; no. I do not quite see what that question has to do with the question I am discussing, I will say to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. GEORGE. It has a good deal to do with it.

Mr. TAFT. No; it does not have anything to do with the question under discussion. The Senator is trying to make a point which has no relation to the question. The man who works on the farm is in exactly the same situation as the man who works in a factory.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. If the Senator will bear with me, I should like to say to him that he certainly does not mean that these 1,650,000 men who answered to the call of the country, or who were drafted and who fought in the ranks, just like all the other veterans of the country, are going to take advantage of this training?

Mr. TAFT. No; but they are going to take advantage of the subsistence allowance.

Mr. GEORGE. How can they unless they take the 200 hours of training a year?

Mr. TAFT. What do 2 hours a week amount to? Anyone can take 2 hours a week of training.

Mr. GEORGE. No, not under an instructor, or someone else who comes out to supervise and check on them.

Mr. TAFT. People are going around the country establishing schools and having them recognized by the States. It is a racket. There will not be a town in the United States which will not have one of these agricultural schools, and the State government will necessarily approve them. How can they help approving them? When they approve them it is going to be perfectly simple for any farm boy to say, "I will take 2 hours instruction in town Saturday afternoon, and I will be glad to see an instructor on the farm for 2 hours the next week to tell me something about how to farm."

Mr. GEORGE. I may say to the Senator in all frankness that it is no more of a racket than the training of young men in the great cities to be assistant managers and assistant vice presidents of commercial and industrial enterprises.

Mr. TAFT. I fully agree with the Senator, and what I propose to do is to vote to recommit the bill: I propose to move to recommit the next bill also, which relates to on-the-job training in the cities, until a full study can be made of the on-the-job proposal, until we can develop a program which really carries out the purposes of the GI bill of rights, which really gives individuals opportunity to receive instruction, and is not based on the theory of giving 15,000,000 veterans of the war \$65 or \$90 a month to live on during the next 3 years.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I very respectfully beg to correct the distinguished Senator from Ohio. These boys cannot organize unless they can find a competent instructor. They cannot claim subsistence unless they have complied with the minimum standards of the law. I live in a farm community and there is a mere handful of the veterans in my community compared to the total who have claimed any benefit under the GI bill of rights. Some of them have gone to college and cost the Government a great deal more—but not men on the farm-training program. The Senator may be correct in saying that there are abuses in the part-time training program and the on-the-job training program. But there is not any bill pending in the Senate which affects that question. The only question here is whether the subsistence should be increased or should remain as it is.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Do I understand correctly that a veteran farmer or a farmer who was a veteran and owned, let us say, a 40-acre farm, or a 100-acre farm, or a 150-acre farm can, by taking 2 hours' training a week, or the equivalent of 100 hours a year, draw, if single, \$65 a month for 3 or 4 years, or if mar-

ried, \$90 a month for 3 or 4 years, and still live on his own farm, operate his own farm, and take the profits from the farm?

Mr. TAFT. The Senator is correct. I read from the bill:

1. If the veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control—
(a) He shall receive not less than 100 hours of individual instruction per year, not less than 50 hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month).

Well, 100 hours a year is 2 hours a week. So that what happens is that one week the instructor goes to the farm for 2 hours and the next week the farmer goes to town and takes 2 hours' instruction. There are some additional requirements which I shall be glad to read.

Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction, and shall include instruction—

Of various kinds.

(b) He [the veteran] shall be assured of control of such farm * * * until the conclusion of his course.

(c) Such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the group instruction part of the course will occupy the full time of the veteran.

Well, I think farm work will occupy the full time of a veteran.

(2) Will permit instructions in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and
(3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. CAPEHART. Perhaps I should be familiar with this, but I am not. Is there available, and could it be read into the RECORD, an example of what is taught to a veteran on a farm on the basis of 2 hours a week? Let us consider a farm of 160 acres, a grain farm, on which the owner raises wheat, corn, soy beans, and clover. What do the instructors teach that farmer who owns his own farm?

Mr. TAFT. I cannot claim to be an expert on that question.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I should much prefer to finish my statement.

Mr. GEORGE. If the Senator will yield I will say that the course must be approved by the appropriate State agency which is in charge of the farming operations, or the Administrator, and any time the Administrator or the State agency decides that the trainee should be dismissed, his course may be ended abruptly and he may be dismissed. I also wish to say to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] that the farm training is subject to exactly the same ceiling on the individual's total earnings as the young man who receives from an employer \$150 a month. He could receive only \$50 under existing law if he is married. And the same is true with respect to the farmer.

Mr. TAFT. May I suggest the farmer who clears \$2,100 a year in cash—and

that is what the ceiling means—is a fairly prosperous farmer, if he has just started in on a small farm. I do not think the ceiling has much effect on the farm training.

Mr. President, I should like to finish what General Bradley said:

What I said in that report is equally applicable here and it is the position of the Veterans' Administration that to treat courses of instruction involving no more than 6 hours per week as full-time courses would be merely to provide a windfall for those who participate in such programs. I believe that the Congress should also consider in this regard that if this program is determined by statute to be a full-time program calling for the payment of subsistence allowances and tuition, that it will set a precedent whereby State boards of education in the various States could develop similar courses for veterans who operate their own stores or shops, designating such courses as full-time institutional courses. If the proposed legislation is enacted, the Veterans' Administration will be subjected to great pressure to consider such courses as requiring the payment of full subsistence allowance to veteran participants and full tuition to educational institutions offering such courses.

The Veterans' Administrator seems to feel that if the State sets up a course, the veteran must adopt it, if it is anywhere within reason, as a course of instruction, even though it only be for 6 hours a week, and give it the same effect as a full college course. As the Senator has said the Veterans' Administration has been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that enactment of the proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Mr. President, this is the controversial bill for which the Senator from Georgia proposes to set aside an appropriation bill necessary for our entire foreign policy. He proposes to set aside a sugar bill dealing with the entire sugar policy of the entire sugar industry, during the next 5 years, on which there is no substantial difference of opinion—on which he proposes to set aside other bills. It seems to me the Senator from Georgia ought to go along as the others have gone along with the program we have presented.

This bill will be brought up in due time, but it seems to me the Senator should have agreed to the unanimous-consent request for the consideration of the appropriation bill. Since he has not done so, the order of business before the Senate is the Kem resolution, and so far as I am concerned, we will keep that resolution before the Senate the remainder of the night. We will stay here all night, until we can get a vote on a very simple motion to take up a proposal which has been before the Senate, and which there is absolutely no reason to oppose.

The Senators on the other side have been filibustering against the Kem resolution. They have used every device they could to prevent a vote even on the motion to take up that resolution—a resolution involving an important question of public policy, a resolution which affects the Attorney General of the United States and really questions his integrity in the performance of the duties of his office. It seems to me the Attorney Gen-

eral himself ought to be willing to have the resolution adopted.

So far as I am concerned, Mr. President, in view of the attitude of the Senator from Georgia I am in favor of keeping before the Senate until we dispose of it, unfinished business of the Senate, which has been the unfinished business for the last 10 days.

Mr. GEORGE. If my good friend from Ohio would not be so excitable—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan has the floor. Does the Senator yield? If so, to whom?

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator from Ohio is not charging me with having filibustered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I decline to yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan declines to yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the first thing I would like to do is to send to the desk a report from the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the nomination of the Solicitor General. Permission has been given to file it.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, what is the request of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. FERGUSON. It is to file the report on the nomination of the Solicitor General.

Mr. McCARRAN. I object, there being no report from the Judiciary Committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator objects.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, it is a minority report. As I said, permission was given to the Senator from Wisconsin, as chairman of the committee, when he filed—

Mr. McCARRAN. There is no report from the Judiciary Committee, and if it is presented as a report from the Judiciary Committee, either major or minor, I object.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan has the floor.

Mr. FERGUSON. At the time the nomination was reported on July 21, 1947, by the Senator from Wisconsin, and placed on the calendar, it was done with the understanding that no action would be taken until Thursday, July 24, 1947, in order that a minority report might be submitted by the junior Senator from Michigan; and he is now asking to file that report.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have the report read?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator yield for that purpose?

Mr. FERGUSON. I decline to yield at this time.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask that the report be read before it is placed before the Senate, because the Senate ought to know what it is.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question which the Chair will have to determine is whether or not the order that the Senator from Michigan just read was an order of the Senate. The Chair inquires what it is that the Senator from Michigan just read?

Mr. FERGUSON. I passed it to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senate gave unanimous consent to the filing of a minority report, obviously it can be filed. The clerk will read the order.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

JANUARY 31, 1947.

Ordered, That the following nomination be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: Philip B. Perlman, of Maryland, to be Solicitor General of the United States, vice J. Howard McGrath, resigned.

Reported by Mr. WILEY, with recommendation that the nomination be confirmed. It is reported to the calendar with the understanding that no action is to be taken until Thursday, July 24, 1947, in order that a minority report may be submitted by the junior Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That sounds to the Chair as though it was an agreement made in the committee.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is an agreement made in the committee.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It does not sound to the Chair like an order of the Senate; in which event unanimous consent would be required to file the minority report.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I withdraw the request.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator withdraws his request.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I decline to yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, what I am about to say does not involve the motion by the Senator from Georgia to take up the bill which he discussed. I am glad that the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Ohio have debated the issue there presented. It is understood that I want to speak upon a matter that has been before the Senate from the 17th day of July 1947. It is the motion of the junior Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 150, to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of Senate Resolution 116.

So, Mr. President, the question really before the Senate is whether we shall adopt Senate Resolution 150, which is a resolution to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of Senate Resolution 116.

As one of the members of that committee I rise now to speak upon that resolution, because the Senator from Michigan believes that the resolution should be adopted and that the Senate Judiciary Committee should be discharged at this time.

The motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHEAT] would allow the Senate as a whole to decide whether or not Senate Resolution 116 should be agreed to. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary has pigeonholed Senate Resolution 116.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have been asked to yield for the purpose of suggesting the absence of a quorum. I will yield only upon condition that I

do not lose the floor, and that I may proceed upon the completion of the quorum call.

Mr. HATCH. With that understanding, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. FERGUSON. And with the further understanding that I shall not be charged with having made two speeches upon the same subject.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. As the Chair understands, the Senator from Michigan yields for a quorum call with the understanding that the call does not change his parliamentary status as it now exists.

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield upon that basis.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Moore
Baldwin	Hatch	Morse
Ball	Hawles	Murray
Barkley	Hayden	Myers
Brewster	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Bricker	Hill	O'Daniel
Brooks	Hoe	O'Mahoney
Buck	Holland	Overton
Bushfield	Ives	Pepper
Butler	Jenner	Reed
Byrd	Johnson, Colo.	Revercomb
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Robertson, Va.
Capehart	Kem	Russell
Capper	King	Saltonstall
Chavez	Knowland	Smith
Connally	Langer	Sparkman
Cooper	Lodge	Stewart
Cordon	Lucas	Taft
Donnell	McCarran	Taylor
Downey	McCarthy	Thomas, Utah
Dworshak	McClellan	Thye
Eastland	McFarland	Umstead
Eaton	McGrath	Vandenberg
Ellender	McKellar	Watkins
Ferguson	Magnuson	Wherry
Flanders	Malone	White
Fulbright	Martin	Wiley
George	Maybank	Williams
Green	Millikin	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the motion of the Senator from Nebraska would allow the Senate as a whole to decide whether or not Senate Resolution 116 should be adopted. The Senate Judiciary Committee has pigeonholed Senate Resolution 116.

Senate Resolution 116 would direct the Senate Judiciary Committee, or a subcommittee thereof, to make a full and complete study and investigation concerning the failure of the Attorney General of the United States and the Department of Justice to act with respect to alleged irregularities in the Democratic primary election held in the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri on August 6, 1946, with a view to ascertaining whether the Attorney General and the other officers of the Department of Justice have properly performed their duties with respect to the investigation and prosecution of any violation of law which may have occurred in connection with that primary election. The committee would have to report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date the result of the study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it might deem advisable.

Mr. President, there is no doubt that the Senate is fully within its rights in or-

dering an investigation of the Department of Justice. The investigation would be made for a number of purposes: First, to determine whether or not the laws governing these various subjects are the kind of laws which should be on the statute books, or whether there should be amendments or additions to such laws; second, whether the Department of Justice is properly operated under the law; and third, whether the law applicable to that Department is the correct law. There is no question that the Senate committee would have the right to make the investigation and report back to the Senate so that the Senate might act properly in this particular case.

Mr. President, boiled down, the so-called Kem resolution, a part of which I have read, involves the question, Shall there be a thorough investigation of the Department of Justice, that is, of the Attorney General, who is the head of the Department of Justice, and of the Department itself, for alleged dereliction of duty? This is not a resolution to investigate the vote fraud itself. It is concerned with the conduct of the Department of Justice in connection with the vote fraud.

It is clear that it is the duty of the Attorney General to see that the Federal laws are faithfully enforced. The Constitution of the United States requires the President of the United States, as the Chief Executive of the Nation, to see that the laws are properly enforced. Under him, it is the duty of the Attorney General, who is the chief law-enforcing officer of the United States, to see that the laws are faithfully enforced. The Attorney General has complete facilities to investigate Federal crime, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation has a competent director in the person of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover. I say again that it is wholly within the province of the United States Senate to investigate. If the Attorney General of the United States, who represents the executive branch, does not have the necessary facilities properly to investigate criminal activities in the United States, then the Congress and the people of the United States should know it.

The Committee on the Judiciary opened the door, took a look, and hurriedly closed the door, thus preventing the subcommittee from making a full and fair investigation of the question before it. The Senate Judiciary Committee has authority to make a full and fair investigation in this case under section 134 of the Reorganization Act. But when the Senator from Michigan attempted by motion to have such an investigation made, the committee disagreed, declined to order it, and pigeonholed the resolution. So it is up to every Senator to determine whether or not the Senate of the United States shall be allowed to investigate within its authority.

Mr. President, the vote against both these propositions, and against the resolution itself, was 7 to 6. Senators who voted against reporting the resolution, and against the investigation, were the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Division of Legislative Reports
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 28, 1947
For actions of July 25 & 26, 1947
Digests 144 and 145

CONTENTS

A. A. Act.....	53	Flood control....	33, 47, 89, 97	Poultry.....	36, 48
Accounting.....	20	Foreign affairs....	16, 27, 49, 63, 65, 85	Prices.....	11, 60
Adjournment.....	76a	Forests & forestry....	26, 52	Prices, control.....	41
Agricultural appropriation bill (individual items not indexed)....	49	Garbage disposal.....	70	Prices, support.....	16, 69
Appropriations....	1, 10, 28, 45, 49, 74, 75, 93, 99	Grain.....	8	Property, surplus....	19, 66, 97
Auditing.....	30, 57, 73	Housing.....	11, 72	Public works.....	17
Bankruptcy.....	21	Information.....	18, 39, 65	Purchasing.....	1, 35, 82
Buildings and grounds....	86	Insect control.....	49	Regional authority.....	59
Calendar.....	80	Labor, farm.....	1	Remount service.....	49, 56
Claims.....	6, 67	Lands.....	11, 83, 94	Research.....	34, 54, 84
Committees.....	29, 76	Lands, reclamation....	90, 96	Small business.....	38, 62
Consumer credit.....	7	Latin America.....	63	Soil conservation....	44, 98
Cooperatives.....	43	Livestock and meat....	5, 49	Statistics.....	92
Corporations.....	1, 49	Loans.....	4	Sugar.....	1, 2, 49
Cotton.....	58	Loans, farm.....	1, 30, 57, 77	Territories and pos- sessions.....	81, 98
Crop insurance.....	13, 50	Marketing.....	49, 51, 54	Tobacco.....	79
Education.....	3, 71	Minerals.....	61	Trade, foreign.....	8, 37, 85
Electrification, rural....	68, 87	Organization, executive..	49	Transportation.....	32, 42, 58
Farm program....	9, 14, 55, 76	Organization, legislative..	39, 46	Veterans' benefits....	3, 71
Fats and oils.....	92	Peanuts.....	53	War powers.....	91
Fisheries.....	25	Personnel....	23, 29, 31, 40, 64, 78, 88, 95	Water pollution.....	24
		Philippine rehabilitation..	27	Weed killers.....	15
				Wool.....	12, 69

HIGHLIGHTS: Bills cleared for President: Agricultural appropriation bill, Government corporations appropriation bill, First and Second supplemental appropriation bills, amend and extend the Sugar Act; place crop insurance on limited basis, amend Marketing Agreement Act, liberalize GI farm training, provide for wool-price supports, revise peanut-quota provisions, regulate garbage imports. Both Houses agreed to resolutions authorizing their Agriculture Committees to study a long-range farm program. Tongass Forest bill was probably cleared for President. House asked USDA to investigate weed killers. Both Houses authorized investigation of high prices. Sen. Morse spoke favoring Remount Service bill.

SENATE - July 25

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Rejected, 1-83, the conference report on H. R. 3756, the Government corporations appropriation bill (pp. 10384-91). Sen. Vandenberg, Mich., and others objected to the provision making FDIC subject to budgetary control; and Sen. Vandenberg said, "They tear down the Farm Credit Organization...there is a great deal to be said for the objection which is to be made against an equivalent raid on the independence of the farm cooperative institutions" (p. 10387).

Passed with amendments H. R. 4269, the supplemental appropriation bill (pp. 10264-8, 10372-83). Sens. Ball, Brooks, Ferguson, Cordon, McEllan, Haydon, and Tydings were appointed conferees (p. 10383). Reps. Taber, Wigglesworth, Engel, Stefan, Case, Keefe, Cannon, Kerr, and Mahon were appointed conferees (p. 10321). Regarding the Sugar Rationing Administration item, Sen. Flanders, Vt., said: "...by agreeing to the amendment, we end sugar rationing at once" (p. 10265). Rejected an amendment by Sen. Ball, Minn., to provide \$1,350,000 additional to continue the USDA farm-labor program through June 30, 1948, and a committee amendment to strike out the item for a Farm Placement Service in the Labor Department in view of the Ball amendment; thus the Senate action was to transfer the farm-labor program back to the Labor Department (pp. 10374-83). Sen. Russell attempted to clear up a misunderstanding as to the

Senate committee in commenting in its report on the Federal catalog proposal, and subcommittee chairman Ball said: "The committee in its report certainly did not intend to place any limitation on funds available in other items, but was referring merely to the Budget estimate of \$2,700,000 for a special project" (p. 10383).

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 4347, the 2nd supplemental appropriation bill (S. Rept. 767)(p. 10368).

Sen. Tydings, Md., inserted a statement showing the budget and congressional figures for each appropriation bill for 1948 (pp. 10400-1).

2. SUGAR. Passed as reported H. R. 4075, to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1937 (pp. 10411-22). Rejected, 40-42, an amendment by Sen. Chavez, N. M., to strike out the provision preventing increased quotas to countries which deny fair treatment to Americans (pp. 10420-1), and the committee amendment on labor standards (p. 10418). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. FARM TRAINING. Passed as reported H. R. 2181, to liberalize the farm-training provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, after rejecting, 31-45, a motion by Sen. Taft, Ohio, to recommit the bill (pp. 10391-400, 10404-7).
4. LOANS. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal lending operations (S. Doc. 103), and Chairman Byrd discussed the report (p. 10434).
5. FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. Received the 30-day report of this Department on progress of the foot-and-mouth disease campaign in Mexico; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10368).
6. CLAIMS. The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (S. Rept. 763)(p. 10368).
7. CONSUMER CREDIT. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on S. J. Res. 148, to provide for temporary continuation of consumer-credit regulation authority (pp. 10439, 10274-5). This measure will now be sent to the President.
8. GRAIN EXPORTS. Sen. Butler, Nebr., spoke in favor of S. 1586, to provide for U. S. grain exports through private industry (pp. 10440-1).
9. AGRICULTURAL STUDIES. Debated S. Res. 147, authorizing the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to study agricultural legislation and the trends, needs, and problems of agriculture; Sen. Taylor, Idaho, objected to the resolution (pp. 10448, 10452-3).
10. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 3678, the War Department military appropriation bill (pp. 10402-3, 10305-10). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. INVESTIGATIONS. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 148, authorizing the Public Lands Committee to investigate matters within its jurisdiction (pp. 10448, 10450-1).
Agreed, with amendments, to H. Con. Res. 104, authorizing a joint housing investigation; and Senate conferees were appointed (pp. 10448-50).
Discussed and passed over, on objection of Sen. Taylor, Idaho, S. Con. Res. 19, to establish a joint subcommittee to investigate high prices of consumer goods (p. 10451).

Senate to House bill 3756, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

July 24, 1947.

O. Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21 to the bill (H. R. 3756) making appropriations for Government corporations and independent executive agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be stricken out by said amendment insert: "Provided further, That there shall be transferred to this account not to exceed \$765,000 of the funds available under sections 303 and 502 of Public Law 849, Seventy-sixth Congress, as amended; such total funds to be available for all necessary administrative expenses of the Office of the Administrator."

Mr. FERGUSON. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the Senate amendment No. 9. The motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 4326. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and

H. J. Res. 245. Joint resolution amending Public Law 27, Eightieth Congress.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 338. An act to amend the Plant Quarantine Act, approved August 20, 1912, as amended, by adding a new proviso to section 1;

H. R. 72. An act to increase the number of authorized aviation stations operated by the Coast Guard, and for other purposes;

H. R. 673. An act to repeal certain provisions authorizing the establishing of priorities in transportation by merchant vessels;

H. R. 1238. An act to permit vessels of Canadian registry to transport certain merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and points in the continental United States;

H. R. 1341. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to establish a postgraduate school at Monterey, Calif.;

H. R. 1565. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title I of the United States Code, entitled "General Provisions";

H. R. 1566. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 4 of the United States Code, entitled "Flag and seal, Seat of Government, and the States";

H. R. 1567. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 6 of the United States Code, entitled "Official and Penal Bonds";

H. R. 1633. An act to amend section 16 of chapter V of the act of June 19, 1934, entitled "An act to regulate the business of life insurance in the District of Columbia";

H. R. 1714. An act to exclude certain interns, student nurses, and other student-employees of hospitals of the Federal Government from the Classification Act and other laws relating to compensation and benefits of Federal employees, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2054. An act to amend the act of April 14, 1930, to provide increased retired pay for certain members of the former Life Saving Service;

H. R. 2083. An act to codify and enact into positive law title 17 of the United States Code, entitled "Copyrights";

H. R. 2084. An act to codify and enact into positive law, title 9 of the United States Code, entitled "Arbitrations";

H. R. 2109. An act to amend section 1003 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended;

H. R. 3022. An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, gas, and sulfur on lands acquired by the United States;

H. R. 3043. An act to provide for the transfer of certain lands to the Secretary of the Interior, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3131. An act to extend for 3 months the provisions of the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, approved December 2, 1941, as amended;

H. R. 3541. An act to define the functions and duties of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3619. An act relating to the sale of the Mission Point Lighthouse Reservation, Grand Traverse County, Mich.;

H. R. 3818. An act to amend the Federal Insurance Contributions Act with respect to rates of tax on employers and employees, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4084. An act to authorize the creation of additional positions in the professional and scientific service in the War and Navy Departments.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 610, House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, with the understanding that debate on the bill shall be limited to 20 minutes, the time to be controlled by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I do not want to object—for I wish to help expedite the business of the Senate, if possible, there is on the calendar Order No. 602, House bill 3342, which not only I want very much to see considered, but I think the whole country is desirous of having a vote on that bill. May I ask the Senator from Ohio if he would be willing to indicate whether or not we might take up that bill, limit debate, and have a vote on it?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it is not my intention to make any such motion, if that is what the Senator wishes to know.

Mr. HATCH. I ask the Senator from Ohio if he would indicate a slight willingness to proceed along the line I have just suggested.

Mr. TAFT. I think it would be deceptive to indicate any such slight willingness.

Mr. HATCH. Then I judge from what the Senator from Ohio has said, namely, that it would be deceptive for him to indicate such a willingness, that he is unalterably opposed to taking up the bill and having a vote on it.

Mr. TAFT. Let me say that so far as the Voice of America program is concerned, the proposal came before us and was fully considered in the Appropriations Committee. Hearings were held on the entire question. In spite of the lack of legislative authority, I withdrew my objection and let the appropriation go through. It was my understanding, at least, that that settled the matter for this year, and that we would take the rest of this year to consider the question of authority. For that reason I feel very strongly that we should not consider this matter until we have full opportunity to debate it.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have the floor, and I do not care to yield further.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I thought I had the floor. I apologize to the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio does have the floor. The Chair advises the Senator from New Mexico that the Senator from Ohio obtained the floor when the Senator from New Mexico concluded.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from New Mexico had not concluded. The Senator from New Mexico yielded to the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair apologizes, but he had no way of knowing.

Mr. HATCH. I did not yield the floor. Such was not my intention; and I object to being forcibly taken from the floor in that manner.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair regrets that he recognized the Senator from Ohio when the Senator from New Mexico concluded. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I merely wish to address a remark or two to my good friend from New Mexico. I think I thoroughly understand his position on this matter. Let me say to the Senator from New Mexico—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I yield the floor. I have no desire to retain the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico now desire the floor?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. My protest was voiced only against the procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair duly apologizes.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I accept, I am sure, as graciously as the Chair offers his apology. There is nothing personal involved.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. No; I shall not yield now. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. HATCH. Is a motion in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A motion is not in order, because there is a pending motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to take up the so-called Kem resolution.

PROMOTION OF FOREIGN RELATIONS BY INTERCHANGE OF PERSONS, KNOWLEDGE, ETC.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be laid aside and that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 602, House bill 3342.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. HATCH. I do not yield.

Mr. TAFT. I thought the Senator from New Mexico had finished.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from New Mexico has not finished.

House bill 3342 is to enable the Government of the United States more effectively to carry on its foreign relations by means of promotion of the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the people of the United States and other countries.

In connection with the unanimous consent request which I have made I desire to make a few remarks. I do not care to yield the floor; I do not care to yield at all.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield for a point of order?

Mr. HATCH. I certainly have a right to be recognized on the pending matter. I have a right to retain the floor. I think I shall yield to my friend from Massachusetts. I wonder what his point of order is. No; I do not yield at all.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not yield.

Mr. President, I am afraid to yield even for a question, for fear I shall lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico will please proceed.

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from New Mexico will proceed in his own time, in his own right, and according to his own desires.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield so that the Senator from Missouri may state his point of order?

Mr. HATCH. I do not.

The Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] has just suggested to me that my unanimous-consent request is not in proper form, in that I failed to ask that the pending business be laid aside temporarily. I now amend my unanimous-consent request to include the word "temporarily"—that the pending business be temporarily laid aside in order that the Senate may proceed to a vote on House bill 3342. On that subject I desire to speak for a little while.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Nebraska for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask whether a unanimous-consent request is debatable if it is objected to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unanimous-consent request has not been objected to.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not yield for any purpose except for a question. I have a right to discuss my unanimous-consent request. I am claiming the floor, and I expect to continue.

Did the Senator from Nebraska desire to ask me a question?

Mr. WHERRY. No.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I shall take up this bill, title by title, and section by section, not only so that the Senators may know, but that the country may know what is going on in the Senate of the United States. I want the country to know, Mr. President, that the Senate of the United States and the Congress of the United States are so anxious, so eager to go home that they will not permit a Senator to discuss or debate this question. As I said yesterday, I am not asking a single soul to vote for this bill. If the Senate wants to vote against it, that is all right; but I shall demand that the Senate express itself, that it go on record, that it give the privilege to individual Senators to vote either yes or no. If I can have that assurance, Mr. President, if the leadership on the other side will say, "Certainly, we will call up this bill. We will limit debate; we do not want to debate any length of time, possible 15 or 20 or 30 minutes, but we will have a vote on it," I will surrender the floor.

Again, Mr. President, I beg a poor boon from the Senate of the United States. I ask only a chance to vote; that is all. Has the time come in this country, a country of free, democratic institutions, when Senators will not even accord the privilege of a vote? Mr. President, it is a pretty sorry record that is being written this day in the Senate of the United States. I do not care how good a bill may be or how bad it may be, Senators should have the right to vote on it. As I said yesterday, here is a bill which was considered by the House committee for many days, which was debated at length on the floor of the House, and passed by that body by a 3-to-1 vote and which was also considered fully by the Senate committee; and yet the Senate will not even allow a vote on it.

Again I say, Mr. President, we are writing in the book of history a sorry and a sordid page which will rise up and confront free people everywhere. This is a Republican bill, Mr. President. I am a Democrat, and I am begging the Republicans to vote for their own bill.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. Yes; for a question only.

Mr. MORSE. Does the Senator from New Mexico agree with the junior Senator from Oregon that when it comes to

applying the principle he has laid down, namely, that we ought to have a vote on any bill, good or bad, it applies also to the so-called Kem resolution?

Mr. HATCH. Yes. I said that this morning. I offered to yield to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM]. I told the Senator from Missouri that I would vote for his resolution. I am not inconsistent. I am taking the position for which I have stood all my life, and I hope the time will never come when I recede from that position, that freemen ought to have the right to speak freely, and ought to have the right in the Senate of the United States to vote freely. May I ask those on the majority side if they will be willing to accord to us who believe in this bill this small consideration?

Mr. TAFT. Did the Senator ask me a question?

Mr. HATCH. No. Does the Senator want to ask me a question?

Mr. TAFT. I thought the Senator asked me a question.

Mr. HATCH. No; I cannot yield. I should like to, and I want to be courteous—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Nebraska may ask me a question and that I shall not lose the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if he will permit us to vote first on the Kem resolution?

Mr. HATCH. So far as I am concerned, yes.

Mr. WHERRY. If that can be accomplished, the situation might be worked out.

Mr. HATCH. So far as I am concerned, my answer is "Yes," and I have no hesitancy about it. Is the Senator proposing something? We might get somewhere. I am not sure, however, because I have not the time and I am not in charge. When I see hesitancy on the other side of the aisle and see other Senators talking to the Senator from Nebraska and patting him on the shoulder, perhaps he went wrong in making his suggestion. But I say to the Senator from Nebraska that if we vote on the Kem resolution, which is a resolution to discharge a committee, the question would still be present, and that would not be quite fair. I want to be perfectly honest and perfectly fair with the Senator from Nebraska. Frankly, I would be glad to trade a poor, insignificant resolution relating to politics and nothing else for a resolution which may affect the peace of the world.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not yield.

Mr. President, as I was saying, if that is the sort of trading that has to go on in the Senate of the United States, I shall meet it, and I shall meet it before the people, too.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Missouri for a question?

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not yield to anyone for any purpose.

Mr. President, the hour is almost 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I tell the Senate that we shall be here quite a while. We might even have another all night session, and make ourselves as ridiculous as we made ourselves last night, which is exactly what the Senate did. The Republicans have charged the Democrats with filibustering, but the Republicans took all night long last night, in filibustering against their own measure. Mr. President, let us talk turkey. Those are the facts.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not yield to anyone for any purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KNOWLAND in the chair). The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I should be glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Missouri; I should like to engage in colloquy, with questions back and forth; but I am afraid that someone would make a point of order and I would be taken off the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state to the Senator from New Mexico that under the ruling which the present occupant of the chair made last night, the Senator from New Mexico would have a perfect right to yield for a question, without in any way jeopardizing his position on the floor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, let me say to the distinguished Senator who happens to be occupying the chair at this time that I appreciate full well his frankness, his wisdom, and his desire to rule wisely and justly at all times on matters of parliamentary procedure, and the position which I now take is no reflection whatever upon the present occupant of the chair.

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I know that the Senator from New Mexico would receive a fair ruling from the present occupant of the chair; but the Senator from New Mexico has noticed some rather strange proceedings around here during the last day or two; and because on yesterday, when the Senator from New Mexico rose to pay a compliment to the Senator from New Jersey—

Mr. DONNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not yield.

Mr. President, as I was saying, because on yesterday when I rose to pay a compliment to the Senator from New Jersey, a point of order was made against me, I must decline to yield, in order to make sure that I protect my position on the floor.

Mr. President, I have the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes; the Senator from New Mexico has the floor.

Mr. HATCH. And I intend to occupy the floor, and I intend to occupy it for some time. That is not a threat. I know that a filibuster cannot be conducted to force the passage of legislation. If it could be, if that were possible, if I had the physical and mental strength, I would stand on this floor from now until

doomsday, if necessary, to force a vote on the bill to which I have referred. However, I cannot force a vote. All I can do is stand here and demand that the Senate of the United States have the courage to go on record regarding the bill. I do not wish to argue the bill. I do not wish to debate it for a minute. I would be happy if the Republican leadership would take the words of their own author of this bill, the honorable and distinguished Representative MUNDT, of South Dakota, who made as fine a presentation before our committee as ever was made before it, and I should like to have the Senators on the other side of this aisle take Mr. MUNDT's words and be guided by them, not by my words. If they are not satisfied with that—and I shall read his words directly—I should like to have them take the words of Representative LODGE, the brother of our own colleague in this body. Mr. President, I defy any Member on the other side of the aisle to take the words of Representative LODGE and vote against this bill. This is a Republican bill that I am talking about, and I, a Democrat, am asking and pleading with and begging the Republicans to pass their own bill. What a situation this is!

Mr. President, do you know what it is all about? I shall tell you. It is about a desire to adjourn, to quit their business, to quit the work for which they were elected by their constituents, to lay down on their jobs and quit, and go home on Saturday night.

Mr. President, what is so important about July 26? Why should the Senate quit at that time? Senators on the other side of the aisle are going to boast about the accomplishments of this Congress. They are going out to the people of the country, and they will tell them what wonderful things they have done. Mr. President, a great deal has been said by Senators on the other side of the aisle about the New Deal. I shall be perfectly willing to meet any Senator who sits on the other side of the aisle and go on the platforms of this country and debate the New Deal against the Old Deal—the Old Deal which found the farmers bankrupt and impoverished, the Old Deal which saw the banks closed, and long lines of depositors trying to get their money back.

I should like to talk about the New Deal and the Old Deal, Mr. President, if that is what is desired. I should like to talk about the hundreds and the thousands of persons who were unemployed all over the country, from the East to the West, and the North to the South. I should like to talk about how hungry they were, how hopeless they were.

Mr. President, I do not wish to get into a political discussion. The bill we are discussing is not political. I am wandering; I confess I am wandering, and whatever comes into my mind I talk about, as other Senators do when they take the floor under circumstances like the present. I would not arouse the antagonism of my Republican friends. I realize that they have the majority in this body. Voting solidly, they can kill any legislative proposal or they can pass any.

I do not want to raise political considerations.

I said yesterday, Mr. President, that I served as a member of the subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations. There were two members on the subcommittee. One was the distinguished Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH]. I was the other. I never worked with a man who tried to consider legislation in the light of his country's needs in a finer and better way than did the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. No, I cannot yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I was proud and happy to serve with a man who had such a patriotic urge and disposition, and I can tell the Senate and I can tell the country that there was not one single partisan influence that motivated the Senator from New Jersey. He sought only his country's good, and I tried to help him in that endeavor. That is why I am so antagonistic against the procedure which we face here today. I expect to continue my antagonism until we can get an honest vote on the bill. I do not care about politics. If the passage of the bill would elect the Senator from Ohio President of the United States I would still vote for it; and I grant that is a considerable concession for a Democrat to make, and I say that with no reflection on the Senator from Ohio. I think he is an able, patriotic statesman, who also, in his way, and according to his lights, is trying to serve his country; but his lights, Mr. President, are terribly dim.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I call the Senator to order.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I was paying the Senator from Ohio a compliment, and if I lose the floor because I say that I consider the Senator from Ohio to be an honest, intelligent, patriotic statesman, I am willing to lose the floor. That is exactly what I have said. I did say that I thought his lights were terribly dim at times, and blinded. He makes some awful blunders and mistakes, just as I do, Mr. President.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President—

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. The Senator from Florida desires to propose a unanimous-consent request. I am perfectly willing to agree to his request provided I do not lose the floor. May I yield for that purpose?

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator from Florida be kind enough to tell us what the request is?

Mr. HATCH. May I yield for that purpose, without losing the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may yield for the purpose of having the Senator from Florida state what the unanimous consent request is. At that point the Chair will decide what the position of the Senator from New Mexico will be from then on.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Mexico. This is the situation. We have as a visitor today,

a man who has just recently called on the President of the Senate, a member of the Senate of the Republic of Colombia. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN] and I on separate occasions had the honor to visit the Senate of Colombia, and this fellow senator has come to honor our body. Under our rules he has the privileges of the Senate floor. I merely want to rise in the Senate and state that we are happy to have him here, and allow the Senator from Rhode Island the same privilege. The senator from Colombia does not expect to address the Senate, but we desire to accord honor to our visitor.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I join in the unanimous-consent request of the Senator, upon the condition that I do not lose the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Reserving the right to object, I think it will be very enlightening for the senator from Colombia to see the kind of procedure being followed in the Senate of the United States at this time. I have no objection.

Mr. HATCH. The senator from Colombia is at the door at this moment, and the Senator from Florida is about to welcome him.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before our visitor arrives?

Mr. HATCH. If I may do so without losing the floor.

Mr. LUCAS. How long does the Senator from New Mexico expect to hold the floor?

Mr. HATCH. I do not know. There are many things I want to say, and I am in no hurry about adjourning and going home, either.

Mr. LUCAS. I had hoped the Senator might give us some information about the matter, because there are important legislative matters to be taken up.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF HON. H. S. PARMENIO CÁRDENAS, A SENATOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I ask that the Senate stand in informal recess to welcome a distinguished visitor, H. S. Parmenio Cárdenas, a Senator of the Republic of Colombia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senate will now stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate being in recess, at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m. H. S. Parmenio Cárdenas, a Senator of the Republic of Colombia, escorted by Senator GREEN and Senator PEPPER, entered the chamber and took the place assigned him in the well of the Senate, where he was introduced individually to the Members of the Senate.

At 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m. the Senate reassembled, when it was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. KNOWLAND) in the chair.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if we may have order, I should like to propound a unanimous-consent request to which Senators may listen. I should like to have a little bit of order and a little bit of listening—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. The Senator from New Mexico is about to propound a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, it is immaterial that the Senator from Ohio is not interested. I merely wanted to join in the unanimous-consent request that he made a while ago, upon this one condition, that I be recognized after the measure he mentioned has been completed.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I object to that.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, under those circumstances, of course, necessarily I must proceed. But I want the RECORD to show and I want the country to know, too, that I am perfectly willing to yield for the transaction of necessary business. I should be glad to yield to have taken up and disposed of veterans' legislation. The only thing I ask is that I be recognized when it is over. To that request, the Senator from Ohio objects—or does he?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I think I objected. I do not know how often I must object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's objection was heard.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, the record is written. May it so stand. But, Mr. President, I regard as unnecessary and uncalled for the situation in the Senate in which the effort is made to compel Senators to do things, to try to force them against their will. I shall be courteous, Mr. President, to those who are courteous to me. If discourtesy is shown to me, I regret to say that I shall be human enough to reply in kind.

Mr. President, I renew my request that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of veterans' legislation, and that at its conclusion I shall be recognized to address the Senate upon such subjects as I may care to discuss.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, do I have the floor?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have not yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair wishes to state the parliamentary situation. The Senator from New Mexico a few moments ago made a unanimous-consent request, to which objection was made. As the Chair understands, the Senator from New Mexico is now repeating what in effect is his unanimous-consent request, because due to the parliamentary situation the only way by which the purpose to which the Senator alludes could be effectuated is by unanimous consent of the Senate. Since the Senator has requested unanimous consent, the Chair must determine whether unanimous consent will be granted.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I withdraw my request.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request of the Senator from New Mexico is withdrawn.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I wish to make a suggestion to him.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, if I can yield and not lose the floor, I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. TAFT. I agree to that condition, so far as I am concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, that may be done.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, yesterday when the Senator from New Jersey sought consideration for his bill, there was some discussion. I told the Senator then, as I feel now, that if he would confine his bill to the investigation provided for at the end of the bill, section 10, it would be entirely agreeable to me. For some reason, the Chair ruled that the resolution then submitted by the Senator from New Jersey was not in order, and the resolution could not be taken up for immediate consideration, because of the unanimous-consent agreement then pending.

My position today is the same as it was yesterday. It seems to me that the cart has been put before the horse—to pass the bill, and then provide in section 10 for a commission to ascertain about it. If we are to have a commission to find out about it, let us have the commission first, and then we can write the kind of bill which the commission thinks should be written.

If the Senator from New Mexico would be satisfied with such a resolution, I do not think there would be objection, though I do not know. I would certainly have no objection. I think the resolution could be adopted at once, if that would be a suggested solution of the problem.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I should not be satisfied with that resolution. I think the bill should pass. But, Mr. President, I am a practical man. I know something of the situation with which we are confronted. I am trying to get results. I am not merely talking for the sake of talking. As a matter of fact, the resolution to which the Senator refers was largely my own work; it was my resolution; and I think it should be adopted, whether the bill is passed or not; and because I believe in it, I am not going to assume a dog-in-the-manger attitude. If the Senator is willing now to agree to the resolution offered by the Senator from New Jersey, if I may ask unanimous consent that the resolution now be called up and acted upon, and that I not lose the floor by such request, I shall be glad to propound it. May I make the request upon those conditions?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, what was the proposal?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico suggests that if the resolution submitted by the Senator from New Jersey relative to an investigation of a matter in which the Senator is interested, relating to overseas broadcasts, and so forth, can be taken up now without jeopardizing the Senator's rights on the floor, he would certainly be willing to have it taken up at this time.

Mr. HATCH. Reserving the right to object, I will say to the distinguished Senator that if the resolution is adopted, I shall have no desire to continue my present discussion.

Mr. TAFT. Would the Senator be satisfied then that we may proceed with, so to speak, the general plan that has been made?

Mr. HATCH. The Senator has asked me a question, which I must answer truthfully and frankly. Even though the resolution should be adopted, if I had the opportunity, if I could be recognized to move to consider the original bill, I should do so. I shall not filibuster on that question.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I object, then, to the request.

Mr. HATCH. I am sorry, Mr. President. I have tried to reach an agreement. I thought I made myself perfectly clear.

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. HATCH. I cannot yield except for a question.

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to ask the Senator if it would interrupt his remarks if I should hand to him a list of the regular appropriation bills passed at this session of the Congress, showing the amount recommended by the budget, the amount passed by the House, the amount finally passed by the Congress, and the net reductions or increases in each bill, with the amount of the reduction in expenditures, for this session of the Congress, in the appropriations as sent down by the budget department.

Mr. HATCH. No; it would not interrupt me. It would probably change my train of thought; and I have a definite train of thought, Mr. President. I should like to discuss the particular resolution to which reference has been made, and I should like to discuss the evidence before the committee of the House and before the Senate committee, as to the meaning of the bill itself to the country.

I should like to, and I shall if I am compelled to, Mr. President, take up, witness by witness, the testimony which has been given, to show to the Senate how important this measure is and how wrong it is for the Congress to adjourn and go home without taking action on it. Those words are beginning to have a significance for me and a connotation which I do not like, because I realize that the bills on the Senate calendar, while considerable in number, are not nearly so numerous as the bills which remain in the various committee of the Senate. In the Committee on Public Lands, of which I am a member, there are many bills which have not yet been acted upon and will not be acted upon if we adjourn on Saturday and go home and leave our work unfinished and undone.

Mr. President, I have talked about this subject before, but I am very earnest in what I say, that there is not a businessman in the country, conducting a large or small business, who would lock his doors and go home for 5 or 6 months' vacation. After all, Mr. President, the business of Congress is business. I, for one, happen to believe that it is my business. I, for one, believe that the duties we discharge here day by day are of far greater significance perhaps than any of us realize.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a suggestion?

Mr. HATCH. If the Senator could frame the suggestion in the form of a

question so I would not lose the floor I should be delighted to yield to my colleague, who has worked so hard on this proposal, I may say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico yields for a question.

Mr. SMITH. May I put a preamble to my question by saying that I want to express to my colleague my appreciation of the work we did together on the bill, and my intense interest in the bill. But in the interest of making progress now, I am going to ask the Senator from New Mexico if it is possible for us to bring up immediately, by unanimous consent, Senate Concurrent Resolution 29, which is the resolution the Senator from New Mexico himself originally drafted, and which was previously section 10 of the bill we are discussing; and whether if we can have that resolution adopted the Senator from New Mexico will be willing to yield the floor in order that we may proceed with our program?

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from New Jersey if he believes the adoption of the resolution by the Senate today would meet with the concurrence of the House? Has the Senator spoken with any Members of the House on the subject?

Mr. SMITH. I may say to the Senator that I talked with the author of the Mundt bill, and of course while he and I both would like to see the measure acted upon at this session, I think the author of the bill, Representative MUNDT himself, feels that if we can have the resolution adopted, so the investigation can be made this summer, our bill still will be on the calendar and can be brought up, if we want to have it considered on the opening day of the session in January, and we can receive a report, favorable or unfavorable, from the committee which would go to Europe to study the matter without at all abandoning the proposal in which we are so much interested. I do not want to misquote Representative MUNDT, but I believe he would agree with me that that would be the wisest course to pursue.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, in the light of what the Senator from New Jersey has said, I now ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 29. To the distinguished Senator from Ohio I will say that I shall make no conditions to that request as to my regaining the floor. If necessary I will take my own chances on securing the floor. I make that request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Mexico that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 29?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, would the distinguished Senator from New Mexico agree to a time limitation under which the resolution might be discussed?

Mr. HATCH. I do not think it needs any discussion. Simply call it up, and it

will speak for itself. Let the Senator from New Jersey read it.

Mr. WHERRY. And adopt it without any debate?

Mr. HATCH. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, I very much hope that the suggestion made by the Senator from New Jersey will have the prompt approval of the Senate. I happen to be one of those who did not look with favor, and who does not look with favor now, on the bill as a whole, but I can wholeheartedly support the appointment of a committee and the study of all the problems involved. I very much hope the resolution will be promptly adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to call attention to the fact that since July 17 the pending business has been the motion of the junior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to proceed to the consideration of Senate Resolution 150, to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of Senate Resolution 116. That has been the pending business since July 17. I am at a loss to understand why, under the present circumstances, a request should come from the other side of the aisle for unanimous consent to take up another matter ahead of that matter which is now pending before the Senate, and until and unless some fair and equitable arrangement is made for a vote on my resolution, I propose to object to any request for a unanimous consent coming from any of the gentlemen who have participated directly or indirectly in the filibuster against the motion of the Senator from Nebraska to have my resolution considered.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have not yielded the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection has been heard.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I will say—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator permit the Presiding Officer to state the parliamentary situation? The Senator from New Mexico has not lost his right to the floor. The Chair is trying to protect him in his right. But the Senate should proceed in an orderly fashion. The Chair understands that the Senator from New Mexico temporarily permitted this discussion to take place to see if we could not arrive at a unanimous-consent arrangement, and the Chair feels that, as a matter of good faith, the Senator from New Mexico is still entitled to the floor if that arrangement cannot be worked out.

The Chair understands that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] has objected to the unanimous-consent request made by the Senator from New Mexico. Objection having been heard, the situation returns to the state in which it was prior to the discussion which has just taken place.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Is it not true that when a unanimous-consent request is submitted and an objection is then made, the Senator necessarily loses the floor, and that therefore the Senator from New Mexico has spoken four or five times on the same subject, which is the so-called Kem resolution?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will say that we have been proceeding on a basis whereby the Senator from New Mexico has not been willing to yield, except for the purpose of answering questions. At the request of the Senator from New Jersey an attempt was made to secure a unanimous-consent agreement. It was the Chair's understanding that the Senator from New Mexico would not have yielded for that purpose except with the express understanding that his position on the floor would not be jeopardized. For that reason the Chair will rule that, objection having been made, under the conditions as stated, the Senator from New Mexico now has the floor, and is recognized.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. Not now. I wish to make an observation or two.

The ruling of the Chair is the kind, fair sort of ruling which I would expect from the Senator from California. But the objection that I had lost the floor when I was trying to be courteous, when I was trying to be fair, is not fair, and is not just. It does not do the Senator from Ohio credit.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. No; I will not yield, because the Senator will object and say that I have lost the floor.

Mr. TAFT. Not at all.

Mr. HATCH. No; I will not yield, and I do not yield.

Mr. TAFT. I wish to say that I did not object.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not yield. The Senator from Ohio is violating the rules of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator declines to yield. The Senator from New Mexico will proceed.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I should like to have some definite understanding. For the first time in the history of the United States Senate, I venture to say, the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] has said that he would not agree to a unanimous-consent request because it came from the other side of the aisle.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President—

Mr. HATCH. I do not yield; but I heard the Senator from Missouri—

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, I wish to say—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I decline to yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico declines to yield.

Mr. HATCH. The question as to whether a unanimous-consent request should be agreed to—

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I do not yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico declines to yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. HATCH. I do not yield for any purpose.

Mr. President, the question in this body always ought to be, when a request is proposed, Is it a fair request? Is it a reasonable request? and not whether it comes from a Republican or a Democrat.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. But, Mr. President, I bow to the powers that be. I bow to majority which controls this body. I now wish to propose a unanimous-consent agreement, first, that I do not lose the floor by so doing.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] may be recognized in order that he may propound a unanimous-consent request, with the understanding that I do not lose the floor.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from New Mexico yield for a question from the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. HATCH. Yes; I yield for a question only.

Mr. KEM. Did the Senator from New Mexico correctly understand me when I said that I would not agree to a unanimous-consent request coming from any Senator who participated directly or indirectly in the filibuster against the pending business, in which I am interested?

Mr. HATCH. I did not so understand the Senator. I am sorry if I misunderstood him.

But, Mr. President, I have the floor, and I think the implication of the Senator from Missouri was perfectly plain. Earlier in the day when he propounded his request I said, not once, but twice, that I would not object to it.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. No; I do not yield.

Then, for some strange reason known best to himself, the Senator from Missouri objected to my unanimous-consent request.

Mr. President, I want my unanimous-consent request submitted to the Senate. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New Jersey may propound a unanimous-consent request without my losing the floor by reason of extending to him the courtesy of making the request.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. We have a parliamentary situation in which the interest of the public business should be facilitated as much as possible. It is difficult for the Chair, unless sufficient time is given to the Chair, to state the parliamentary situation or the requests.

The request has been made by the Senator from New Mexico for unanimous consent that the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] may be permitted temporarily to displace the unfinished business with his resolution.

At this point the Chair recognizes the Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] to see

whether he wishes to make an objection to the request. The position of the Senator from New Mexico has not been jeopardized up to this point.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that no Member of this body has a higher regard for the Senator from New Jersey than I have. It is difficult to decline any request which he makes. However, when he acts for and on behalf of the Senator from New Mexico it is necessary to apply the maxim *facit per alium facit per se*.

It is clear that the request is made by the Senator from New Jersey at the request of the Senator from New Mexico. I previously objected to the request of the Senator from New Mexico, and I now object to the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President—

Mr. KEM. In order that the Senator from New Mexico may understand why I am objecting, let me tell him again. He previously stated that it was for some strange reason known only to myself. Let me say to the Senator from New Jersey that the reason I am objecting to his request is that it comes from a Senator who participated in the filibuster and is now participating in the filibuster against the unfinished business.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have another idea. I am still trying to expedite the business of the Senate.

Mr. BALDWIN and Mr. SMITH addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Mexico yield to the Senator from Connecticut for a question?

Mr. HATCH. No; I yield only to the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from New Mexico if he will yield the floor to me for the purpose of—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair say that so long as the Senator from New Mexico has the floor the Senator from New Mexico is entitled to yield for a question, or to yield provided he can obtain unanimous consent to do so without jeopardizing his position. The Chair wishes to state that so long as the present occupant of the chair occupies that position, once the Senator from New Mexico takes his seat, the Chair understands that his duty as presiding officer is to recognize such Senator as he believes to be entitled to the floor under the rules of the Senate. The Chair will not bind himself to recognize any particular Senator. That will have to rest in the judgment of the Chair.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I regret very much the situation which prevails. I should be very happy to agree with my friends on the other side to any plan that can be devised for taking up the concurrent resolution and passing it. I have made every conceivable gesture I know how to make, and I do not know what to do under the circumstances except to continue to hold the floor.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. I should be glad to yield to the Senator from New Jersey. I should be delighted to have him present

the concurrent resolution for consideration and strike my name from it. I should be glad to have him present it in his own right if that could be done by my yielding to him; but the situation is such that I simply cannot do it. I know that the Presiding Officer cannot give any advance information that he will recognize the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HATCH. No; I cannot yield. I think I have been just as courteous and kind as I could have been.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair respectfully suggests that if the Senator should decide to yield the floor, he might leave it to the discretion of the Presiding Officer as to who should be recognized at that point.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I have never had too much trouble with presiding officers, whether the President pro tempore or someone else. I have found that inherent within them is the element of decency and fair dealing which can always be trusted.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. SMITH. Before presenting the concurrent resolution, let me say to the Senator from Missouri that I originally submitted the concurrent resolution yesterday. It was my resolution, and I invited the Senator from New Mexico to join me in sponsoring it. I submitted it for myself, as one of the proponents of the bill to which reference has been made. I want to see the concurrent resolution passed in order to have the investigation continued during the adjournment.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29, and ask that it be passed by unanimous consent, if that can be done.

Mr. KEM. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside for the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 29. Is there objection?

Mr. KEM. Mr. President—

Mr. BALDWIN. Reserving the right to object, let me say that I am deeply interested in the Mundt resolution. I believe that we must take some such action as is suggested in that resolution. Whether this particular measure is a correct one I am not now prepared to say. But I do say this, Mr. President, that there are on the calendar matters of great importance to the whole country. There is on the calendar a resolution calling for a study and examination of consumer prices, in order that we might do something to stop the inflationary trend of prices of the things which people eat, wear, and use in their homes. There is on the calendar a bill which deals with the matter of housing. There is a bill which deals with the whole system of promotions for the Army and Navy, which is designed to integrate a program of promotion into law so that we may

have a sound measure for the promotion of our officers in the Army and the Navy. That is vitally important, because they need to be assured of their future. There is a bill giving a widowed mother of a veteran lost in the war equal status with veterans' widows under the civil service in which the Senator from Maryland and I are interested—

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SMITH. Who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey has the floor. He asked for unanimous consent to consider Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 and temporarily lay aside the pending business. The Senator from Connecticut objected to that and is now, as the Chair understands it, giving his explanation for his objection.

Mr. SMITH. He reserved the right to object. I would like to say to the Senator from Connecticut that I am perfectly willing to limit debate on the resolution to 15 or 20 minutes.

Mr. BALDWIN. Mr. President, if by the process of seizing the floor and threatening to hold it indefinitely a Senator can delay business of great importance to this Nation, in order to get a vote on his bill, then every other Senator in this body is entitled to exercise the same privilege; and the result will be utter confusion. Under the rules of the Senate there is provision for a policy committee which, Mr. President, is charged with the job of organizing the procedure of the business of the Senate. Otherwise we would get nowhere. The policy committee, through its chairman, has announced the procedure which we are trying to follow in order that we may adjourn on the day set. I object, Mr. President, to this method of seizing the floor and holding up business indefinitely. This is a method which can be used to advance a bill in which a Senator may be particularly interested. I say that, Mr. President, because there are pending before the Senate matters of very grave importance, at least as important as is the resolution in which the distinguished Senator from New Jersey is interested and the bill in which the distinguished Senator from New Mexico is interested.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SMITH. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I ask unanimous consent that the rules be suspended and that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 29 be placed at the end of today's calendar, where it will be reached when the calendar is called. We fully intend to call the calendar before we adjourn today.

Mr. HATCH. Reserving the right to object—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey has the floor. He yielded it temporarily to the Senator from Ohio who offered a unanimous-consent request that Senate Concurrent Resolution 29 be placed at the end of the calendar, where it will be called when the calendar is called today. As the Chair understands, the Senator from New Mexico has reserved the right to

object to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. HATCH. Preliminary to an objection, I want to say that the words of the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BALDWIN] are entirely uncalled for. The Reorganization Act does not create a policy committee to dictate to and run the Senate of the United States. When the Senate assumes that it has to bow down, there will not be any business conducted. That is not my attitude. I have tried my best to get any kind of an agreement I could get. I think the suggestion which was made by the Senator from Ohio is a very good one. I shall not object to it. I hope it may be agreed to. I hope the concurrent resolution may go to the end of the calendar, as he has said, and then before the day is over we may at least discuss it. I join with the Senator from Ohio in the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. LODGE. Reserving the right to object, I should like to take advantage of the opportunity to ask the Senator from Ohio what prospect there is that we will get to the bills to which the able Senator from Connecticut referred as being so important?

Mr. TAFT. I think there is every prospect, may I say to the Senator, if we can proceed. There is an agreement for a time limitation on two veterans' bills. The sugar bill, which is of present importance, will not take very long. The Senator from West Virginia tells me that his resolution which follows will not take more than an hour. He will yield, and the calendar will then be called. That should certainly be within less than 3 hours, I should think.

Mr. LODGE. I should like to say to the Senator from Ohio that he has not included in his enumeration any one of the three bills which I consider to be very important. I refer to the investigation of the high cost of living—

Mr. TAFT. Those bills are on the calendar and are to be called. I hope they will go through. If they do not, I shall be glad to move to take them up.

Mr. LODGE. I refer to the study of the high cost of living, the study of what is the matter with the housing situation, and the bill to remove the deadwood from the Regular Army, without doing which we cannot in good conscience ask the mothers of America to let their sons go into the service. There are a lot of dodos that have to be weeded out.

Mr. TAFT. Those bills are on the calendar, and we have every intention of calling them. We hope that they will go through promptly.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection.

Mr. SMITH. The understanding is now that the resolution for which I asked consideration will go at the end of the calendar and will be reached some time today?

Mr. TAFT. That is correct.

Mr. SMITH. I have no objection.

Mr. TAFT. I ask unanimous consent that the pending business be temporarily laid aside and the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 610, House bill 2181, and that the debate on the bill

be limited to 30 minutes, the time to be equally divided between the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. LODGE. I object. The bill is utterly discriminatory to Massachusetts and Illinois, and, I think, possibly to Wisconsin.

Mr. TAFT. I did not propose the bill myself, but the committee agreed to put it on the calendar. It was my purpose to vote to recommit it to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with instructions to make a thorough study of all on-the-job training. The Senator is also free to move to amend the bill.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, does the Senator intend to move to recommit the bill?

Mr. TAFT. That is my motion; but, of course, the Senator from Oregon will oppose it.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I object. This is a very discriminatory measure, as it stands; and I object to having it taken up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move that the pending business be postponed until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, let me say that the purpose of my motion is to remove the unanimous-consent requirement, so that we may take up bills on motion, in the order which I have indicated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio that the pending business be postponed until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolution were each read twice by their titles, and referred, or ordered to be placed on the calendar as indicated:

H. R. 4326. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 245. Joint resolution amending Public Law 27, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 4140. An act granting the consent of Congress to a compact or agreement between the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey concerning the Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission, and for other purposes; ordered to be placed on the calendar.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2181, Calendar No. 610.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, that motion is debatable; is it not?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

Mr. LODGE. I intend to discuss it.

Mr. President, I wish to say at the outset that I am in favor of the objectives of this bill. I believe that on-the-farm training is a most desirable thing. But I say so, having in mind the very happy and successful experience which we have had with it in Massachusetts.

So I say that on-the-farm training is a very desirable activity. It is one which has been conducted with success and benefit to young men in my State and in a great many other States, and I definitely believe that this institutional on-the-farm training program should be recognized in all parts of the country as a full-time training program. But I definitely do not agree that House bill 2181, to which we have arrived now by a rather peculiar series of motions, is the answer to this problem.

The part of the bill to which I vigorously object in section 4 (c), which requires organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least 200 hours per year at an educational or training institution, before the on-the-farm training can qualify under this bill. In other words, this bill makes the mistake which, unhappily, so often is made here: it completely ignores the man who is engaged in urbanized agriculture.

Millions of people are engaged in urbanized agriculture. The amount of compensation which they would receive under this bill, as compared with that received by other persons in agriculture, is a very sorry thing. In Massachusetts, and perhaps in various other States, for some time we have had a real on-the-farm program. A large number of veterans engaged in this program are employed in agricultural work, rather than on their own farms. There is the point to be remembered. The man who works, let us say, for the Carnation Milk Co. or for the Deerfoot Co., a company in my own State which makes sausage, is engaged in agriculture, but not in the same way that a man who owns his own farm is engaged in agriculture. The difference is that the time of the man in the first-mentioned group is not his own. These people, working, as they are, under the Massachusetts program, must spend at least 48 hours a week on operational, skilled training on the farm, even though that means a total of 50 or 60 hours a week or more. These veterans could not possibly hope to meet the requirement for 200 hours of instruction at some institution, which this bill imposes as a minimum requirement.

It seems to me, and I am sure it will seem to you, Mr. President, and to anyone else who stops to consider the bill candidly, that it is utterly unrealistic to suppose that a veteran could reasonably expect to go somewhere for 200 hours a year, and also continue in a job on a farm at the same time. His job would suffer very materially. If that much time is taken out of a man's job, the job will not amount to anything. Even if the job were not completely destroyed, although in most cases I think it would be, it certainly would not be a real job; it would be just part time.

Mr. President, I am reliably informed that the enactment of this bill would mean that at least 75 percent of the veterans engaged in the program in Massachusetts would be dropped out. I certainly cannot subscribe to a measure which will have such an effect.

A moment ago I referred to Illinois. I have before me a letter from Mr. J. E. Hill, who is the State supervisor of the agricultural education program at Springfield, Mass. Mr. Hill writes under date of July 17, 1947, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
VERNON D. NICKELL, EXECUTIVE OFFICER,
BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION,
Springfield, July 17, 1947.

I have your letter of July 10 giving additional information concerning the status of H. R. 2181. I sincerely hope that H. R. 2181 as originally submitted does not pass. The Lodge amendment—

That is the amendment which I submitted this winter, to take care of the situation—

would change the bill so that it would be completely satisfactory to Illinois. H. R. 2181 without the Lodge amendment—

Mr. President, note this carefully—

would completely disrupt our program and reduce our enrollment from some 15,000 to 7,000 or less.

Assuring you that I appreciate your efforts in helping solve this problem satisfactorily, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. E. HILL,
State Supervisor, Agricultural Education.

Mr. President, it would be unreasonable to expect me to support legislation which would have that effect in my State, and which I believe would have a similar effect in other States. I feel that there is a good proposition here, but that the bill is half-baked, has not been thought through or fully analyzed or carefully drafted.

The bill seeks to impose rigid bureaucratic standards on the States, and it seeks to put the farm boy into a bed of Procrustes, to stretch him out if he is too short for it, or to jam him in if he is too long for it—all in the name of uniform standards, if you please.

I was astounded to hear the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] say last night that the States are not measuring up to the minimum standards. I think that statement creates a very false impression. The point is that the standards are different—not that the standards are better. The standards set forth in this bill are different.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. What I meant to say was that so far as I was concerned I had no objection to any amendment. I did express the hope that it would not lower the minimum standards which were fixed in the bill. They may not be very high, as it is. I do not know that I have the slightest objection to the Senator's amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I very much appreciate the Senator's statement. It is characteristic of the Senator from Georgia to make it. It may be that I misunderstood. I thought I heard him say last night that the States which could not

come in under the program were not up to the standards of the law, and I do not believe that is the case at all.

Mr. President, I will make my point clear by giving some examples. Let us take the case of veteran Jones. He works, let us suppose, on one of the large commercial dairy farms, such as Carnation Milk or Deerfoot Farms in my own State. He wants to start in and learn the dairy business on that farm from the bottom to the top. They start him out in the feed department, and he works a minimum of 48 hours a week, and probably from 56 to 60 hours in all. This bill would require him, in addition, to participate in 200 hours of classroom instruction at some school.

A man can take on just so much work and no more. He needs a little time to himself for rest and recreation. So veteran Jones quite rightly feels that he ought to be treated the same way as his friend veteran Smith, who is taking on-the-job training in, let us suppose, a Ford agency, is treated. The Ford agency is not obliged to say to veteran Smith: "All right, you want to prepare yourself to be in the Ford agency business. We will put you out on the floor and we will start you in with a grease job, and from there on we will move you on up to the mechanical department, but, Mr. Smith, you will have to attend, in addition, at least 200 hours a year in addition to your full day here in classroom work at the school in the next town." Veteran Smith learn his job on the job—that is why these benefits are called on-the-job-training benefits.

The GI bill has entirely different prerequisites for veterans who desire formal schooling. A man can go to an agricultural school, under this bill, if that is the way he wants to learn how to be a farmer. But most educators agree that the best way to learn the ins and outs of farming is to learn it on the farm and not in a classroom. In my opinion, it is something of a joke to call this bill on-farm-training bill, when it requires—and I want to stress this—something which no other type of on-the-job training requires, namely, a minimum of 200 hours of classroom instruction.

I do not say that a certain amount of classroom instruction may not be wholly desirable in certain allied agricultural subjects. I do not want to take the time to go into that right now, but I would be the first to realize that it is probably more effective to teach certain subjects in the classroom rather than on the farm. I want to be reasonable about this. What I object to is for us to say in this bill: "You must have 200 hours of classroom instruction or else you can't qualify for these benefits." That is bureaucracy, rigidity, at its worst. The varying situations in different States may call for entirely different approaches. In some States or in some communities it may be perfectly feasible to have 200 hours of assembled, classroom instruction. In other States, the training program may call for only 100 hours, or 50 hours, or 10 hours. I do not think it possible to make a hard and fast rule about a subject like this, but that is precisely what

this bill seeks to do. And if it would spell certain disaster to the Massachusetts program, as I am told it would, I wonder what effect it would have in such States as Wyoming, or Montana, or Texas, or Georgia, where the distances from farm to classroom are double and triple what they are in the East. The answer seems perfectly clear to me: There just will not be any veterans enrolling in on-farm training, and accordingly the activity will be wasted.

From the very moment that H. R. 2181 was introduced in the Senate, I have been trying to find a solution to this problem. As I said earlier, I favor the objectives of the bill, and I want to see it passed in such a form that it not only can be made realistic and workable, but also in such a form that it will not ruin programs which have operated successfully and effectively to date in my own State of Massachusetts and in several other States.

Therefore, I offered an amendment to the bill which would have solved this difficulty. It simply provided that where it is discovered that a variation in the proportion of hours of assembled instruction and individual instruction will better serve the conditions within a given area, any program mutually agreeable to the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and the responsible State authority which substantially meets the total number of training hours called for in the act shall be recognized as complying with the requirements of the act. In other words, the amendment provided the flexibility in this matter of classroom work which those who have had practical experience with that type of farm training believed necessary. My amendment did not disturb the total hours or any other provision of the bill. All it sought to do was to loosen the entirely too rigid provisions regarding the proportion of hours of assembled instruction and individual instruction.

By requiring the approval of the regional office of the Veterans' Administration and the State approving agency, my amendment safeguards the program against the certification of any spurious or illusory programs. So nobody can make that objection.

For reasons unknown to me, the full Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported the bill without my amendment, although full hearings were held on it and, I understand, the chairman of the subcommittee, the able junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] expressed himself as being wholly satisfied that the amendment was proper and necessary, and he helped it along.

However, since the bill was reported without what I consider to be an absolutely vital provision, I am forced to register my objection to the entire bill. I feel in this case it is certainly better to have no legislation at all than have such a bill as H. R. 2181 on the books.

Mr. President, I have here the testimony in the hearing before the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Mr. Harold A. Mostrom, of Massachusetts, who is a great authority on on-the-farm training, the director of the Essex

County Agricultural School, in Athol, Mass., testified. I should like to read a few excerpts from what he said:

Mr. MOSTROM. Well, without any amendment, we believe that because the program calls for 200 hours of assembled instruction, that the great majority of our veteran students would have to drop out of the program, because a large portion of those in training are engaged in employed agricultural work rather than on their own farms. Their time is not their own, and because they are working under our program of a minimum of 48 hours a week on operational skilled training on the farm, and for most of them that means 50 or 60 hours a week or more, they feel that they could not possibly meet a requirement that called for them to be off the farm a total of 200 hours during the year.

Mr. President, I could proceed and talk about this for 4 or 5 hours, in fact, I could probably talk about it for 15 or 16 hours. I do not want to say I could beat the record in the Senate for length of time, but I feel I could at least equal it. But I am not going to do that. I have made just a brief statement of the facts in the case, and I hope that the motion which has been made by the Senator from Ohio will not prevail. If it does prevail, then I shall offer the amendment.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, may we have a vote on the motion?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 2181, relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Does the Senator understand there is a time limitation upon the debate in the agreement?

Mr. TAFT. Such a request is agreeable to the Senators who are interested but other Senators may object. I cannot agree for them. Senators interested in the bill have agreed to such a limitation.

Mr. LODGE. I am interested. The Senator did not speak for me?

Mr. TAFT. The Senator from Massachusetts is interested. I cannot speak for him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CAIN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio to consider calendar 610, House bill 2181, an act relating to institution on-farm training for veterans. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" appear to have it.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for a division.

On a division, the motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, which had been reported from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with amendments, on page 2, lines 16 and 17, to strike out "Administrator, which when taken as a full time course," and insert "Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it"; and on page 4, line 25, after the word

"found", to insert "by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the State approving agency."

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with instructions to make a thorough study of all on-the-job and on-the-farm training. I propose to make the same motion with regard to the next bill, which deals with on-the-job training. Mr. President, I make that motion simply in order that it may be before the Senate. It is debatable.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, may I make an inquiry of the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. Was consent given to limited debate?

Mr. TAFT. I want to make the motion, first—

Mr. GEORGE. I merely want to state that I have no objection to a limitation on debate.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the motion be limited to 15 minutes on each side, the time to be controlled by the Senator from Oregon and myself. I shall be glad to yield the most of my time to the Senator from Massachusetts, if he wishes to take it, in connection with his amendment.

Mr. LODGE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment to the bill, and I want to have sufficient time to explain it and the reasons for it. In light of past experience, 15 minutes does not go very far—a Senator yields to someone, who immediately is off to the races, and the 15 minutes is gone.

Mr. TAFT. I confine my unanimous consent request to action on the motion to refer. If that motion is defeated, then the Senator may proceed to offer his amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I discussed at some length this measure last night, and I do not care to repeat what I then said. The Senator from Oregon, in charge of the bill, will have full control of it. I of course express the hope that the bill will not be recommitted.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1948

Mr. TYDINGS. Mr. President, is it in order for me to take about 2 minutes to read a short statement?

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MORSE. Do I have the floor?

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I withhold my request until the Senator from Maryland makes a short statement.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. TYDINGS. I wish to put in the RECORD a short statement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry. Do I have the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In answer to the question propounded by the junior Senator from Oregon—

Mr. TYDINGS. I should like to say to the Senator from Oregon that I shall not take more than 2 minutes.

Mr. MORSE. I understand that.

Mr. TAFT. I propounded a unanimous consent request which has not been acted on. I suggested I would withhold that until the Senator from Maryland presented a short statement.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, if the Senator propounds the request, I have no objection to his doing so in my time; but I think the record is that I have the floor. I was recognized by the Chair, and I have not yielded the floor. I permitted the Senator from Ohio to proceed, and I should have no objection to permitting the Senator from Maryland to proceed. The parliamentary inquiry I desire to raise is, Who has the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. First, however, is there objection to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. TAFT. I withhold the request until the Senator's statement has been made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Maryland?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. TYDINGS. In order to keep the Senator in position where he will not lose the floor, I would like to ask him if he knows that the figures I am about to give have been prepared by the experts of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and show the name of the appropriation bill, the amount of the budget request for each appropriation bill, the amount of the bill as it passed the House, and the amount of the bill as it passed the Congress, or the Senate, in the event that it has not reached the President, and the net saving on each bill. Let me say on the 14 regular appropriation bills, the reduction below the Budget Bureau's estimates, according to the figures of the Senate Appropriations Committee, are as follows:

The Treasury-Post Office bill, \$882,614,100; Labor-Federal Security bill, \$105,455,000; the hoof-and-mouth disease appropriations, nothing; Interior Department appropriation bill, \$102,135,000; State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill, the amount of reduction is \$147,613,000; the Navy appropriation bill, \$244,234,000; the agricultural appropriation bill, \$190,141,000; the military establishment bill, \$100,173,000; the government corporations appropriations bill, \$18,391,000; the independent offices appropriation bill, \$192,519,000; the legislative appropriation bill, \$20,899,000; the

War Department civil functions appropriation bill, an increase of \$157,200,000; the District of Columbia appropriation bill, a reduction of \$293,000; and the supplemental appropriation bill, \$246,607,000, making a total reduction in government expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, of \$2,093,000,000. That does not include the \$800,000,000 of tax refunds, which were taken out of an appropriation bill, but the \$800,000,000 in tax refunds was not a reduction in governmental expenditures, so that the net reduction in governmental expenditures for the fiscal year that has taken place was \$1,293,875,000. The amount of money recommended by the Budget Bureau to the Congress on all these bills was \$27,948,583,089. The amount of the bills, as they passed the Congress, was \$25,854,708,081, leaving a net reduction in the House and Senate on the bills in question of \$1,293,875,000.

I mentioned this only to bring out the point that that is the extent to which the Appropriations Committee in the House and in the Senate, and the House and the Senate thereafter, have reduced the recommendations of the Budget Bureau in cutting the expenditures of the Federal Government.

I should like to have this table printed in the RECORD in detail for all to see. It does not take into consideration, either, any deficiency appropriations which may be passed after we convene in January, nor does it take into consideration the \$400,000,000 of authorization for the armed services only a few days ago, and has just recently passed, but for which appropriations will not be made, in part, until January; so that unless we have swollen revenues, as a result of increased prosperity in the country resulting from the present rates, it is not likely that we will have any surplus in the Treasury on June 30, 1948. However, if we continue to hold down expenses and if we continue to receive these abnormal revenues due to prosperity in the country, the prospect of a surplus will be rather bright. But as of the moment we face the fiscal year 1948 with only a reduction of \$1,293,000,000 in the estimates of the Budget Bureau, or the Presidential estimates. I think the country should know that. I have been working with the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee in preparing this table, which I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in detail in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Appropriations, fiscal year 1948

BILL	(1) Budget request	(2) House passed	(3) Passed Con- gress or Senate	Difference between Budget request and final action
Treasury-Post Office.....	\$4,099,123,550	\$3,202,050,750	\$3,216,509,450	\$882,614,100
Labor-Federal Security.....	1,779,614,039	1,684,586,780	1,674,155,631	105,455,408
Hoof and mouth.....	9,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	
Interior.....	296,135,000	161,413,000	194,000,000	102,135,000
State-Justice-Commerce.....	698,788,000	538,976,000	551,175,000	147,613,000
Navy.....	3,513,000,000	3,135,481,000	3,268,766,000	244,234,000
Agriculture.....	805,141,000	572,172,000	615,000,000	190,141,000

Footnotes at end of table.

ment insert "\$83,299,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$699,646,960"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$374,055,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$82,474,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$829,272,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$430,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$69,534,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 15: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 15, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$129,386,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$191,353,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$320,739,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$245,532,800"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 22: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 22, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$19,890,300"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$134,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 25: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 25, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amend-

ment insert "\$67,828,900"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$43,039,100"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 11, 16, 19, 21, 24, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92.

CHAN GURNEY,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,
CLYDE M. REED,
STYLES BRIDGES,
ELMER THOMAS,
CARL HAYDEN,
JOHN H. OVERTON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

ALBERT J. ENGEL,
FRANCIS CASE,
HARVE TIBBOTT,
ERRETT P. SCRIVNER,
JOHN H. KERR,
GEORGE MAHON,
W. F. NORRELL,

Managers on the Part of the House.

MR. GURNEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3678, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
July 25, 1947.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, and 92 to the bill (H. R. 3678) making appropriations for the Military Establishment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in said amendment insert "\$5,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in said amendment insert "\$2,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in said amendment insert "\$2,000,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the amount named in said amendment insert "\$15,000,000."

MR. GURNEY. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amend-

ments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 11, 16, 21, and 24.

The motion was agreed to.

DEATH OF ROBERT J. WATT

MR. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

MR. MORSE. I yield.

MR. THOMAS of Utah. Mr. President, I wish to make an announcement before the limitation of debate becomes effective. I have just been informed that Mr. Robert J. Watt, who was the workers' delegate at the ILO, and who for the past many years has represented our country at international labor conferences, suddenly died on shipboard on the way back home. He was a friend of practically every Member of the United States Senate, and I know all Members of the Senate will be shocked, as I was shocked, to hear the news of the death of Mr. Watt.

When I left Geneva Mr. Watt apparently was in the best of health, and was carrying on in his usual splendid way and contributing much to the deliberations which took place there. He also contributed much to the establishment of good will between our country and other countries. He was the chairman of the labor group at the ILO Conference this year. That was a great honor bestowed upon him and upon America also.

I know Members of the Senate will be sad, as I am sad, at hearing this news.

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to say that the news just announced by the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] is indeed shocking to the junior Senator from Oregon. Bob Watt was one of my very close personal friends. I worked with him continuously for 2 years on the War Labor Board. He was a great labor statesman. Labor and employers and the public generally have suffered the loss of a great leadership so sorely needed in these critical times.

MR. CONNALLY. Mr. President, we have just received the sad intelligence of the death of Mr. Watt. I wish to say that I was associated with him rather intimately in the United Nations when it had its organization meeting in London in January and February of 1946.

Mr. Watt was a man of fine personality. He was an outstanding labor representative. But he was more than that. He was a representative of all our people, with a broad grasp of public affairs, and he contributed much toward the successful meetings in London, in which I was intimately associated with him.

In the contest which took place there we were resisting the recognition of what was known as the WFTU, the World Federation of Trade Unions, which was largely communistic in its membership, and which included most of the communistic labor organizations of Europe. We successfully prevented its being recognized as a member of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

At a later meeting in New York that organization was given limited and indirect representation, but Mr. Watt aided us effectively and resisted diligently and vigorously the aggressive tactics of that organization, communistic as it was in its nature.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I am deeply shocked and personally grieved to hear the news of the death of Robert J. Watt. He was a citizen of Lawrence, Mass., and was the legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor at the State House in Boston at the time I was chairman of the house committee on labor and industry. I worked with him very closely. I came to know him very well. Never did a man work more diligently and more effectively to perform the duties assigned to him. Never was there a man who worked harder for what he believed to be the right, and he fought with skill.

Mr. Watt was a man of his word. Men could absolutely count on every statement he made. He was a constructive figure. He was a believer that the greatness of America fundamentally lies in American unity. For that reason he was peculiarly well fitted to represent the United States abroad at this time in world history when there are so many selfish people who are seeking to preach hatred between man and man.

He was a fine father, husband, and friend.

I last saw him a few months ago in the Foreign Relations Committee room before his departure for Europe, and he was in his usual state of good humor and confident optimism.

I mourn his passing, and I hope his family and those he left behind will derive the strength to which they are entitled from the thought of his life, so full of service to his fellow men.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I desire to add a brief word to what has been said by my colleague from Massachusetts respecting Robert J. Watt, who was a personal friend of mine for the last 24 years. I watched him steadily grow in stature. I saw him start as the legislative agent of the A. F. of L. council, become its secretary-treasurer, and then come to Washington, and later become a well-known international figure.

Mr. Watt was always friendly. I know how proud he was of his wife and his boy and his girl, and of the career his children have made for themselves with his help.

As a citizen of Massachusetts, engaged in politics and in government affairs, I have been personally helped by Robert J. Watt on many different occasions. I have had many interesting arguments with him and have always regarded him to be a man of great intellectual capacity and integrity, and with a fine sense of humor.

I join with my colleague and other Senators in mourning his loss.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to join with my colleagues in expressing sincere and deep regret at learning of the sudden passing of Robert J. Watt. I, like many other Senators here, have known Mr. Watt for many years. We all have had a very high respect and admiration for him because of his high integrity and well-known ability in representing the cause of organized labor, which he has served in this country with

such signal success for many years. He was a man of great honor, a man of intense sincerity and integrity, and I feel that I have lost a sincere friend, and that labor has lost one of its ablest advocates in this country.

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. May I renew the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request submitted by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] to limit debate on the motion of the Senator from Ohio to recommit House bill 2181 to 15 minutes for each side? The Chair hears none, and the request is granted.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am sure that I can dispose of our side of this controversy in 15 minutes.

The first point I wish to make is that I am satisfied that if Members of the Senate will pause long enough to consider the merits of this particular bill they will oppose and vote against the motion of the Senator from Ohio. I shall vote against it because I know that the great majority of Members of the Senate do not want to follow a course of action in the Senate which discriminates unfairly and undeservedly against farm veterans. That is exactly what we are asked to do. It is the basic issue in this debate. I do not intend to let anyone get away from that issue.

If we do not take action on this matter I am satisfied, as the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] pointed out last night, that when we adjourn General Bradley will go back to the old arrangement under which the farm veterans will receive only part-time pay for on-the-job training.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I am sorry that I cannot yield. I have only 15 minutes.

Mr. President, we cannot justify discriminating against the farm veterans, because the on-the-job-training program for the farm veterans is exactly as sound in all respects as is the on-the-job training for veterans working in industry, in filling stations, or in any other occupation which permits an on-the-job-training program.

In regard to the position taken by the Senator from Ohio, let me say this—and it is the only other thing I wish to say about his position, because I think it is such an untenable position that nothing further needs to be said than the two points which I make against it:

Everything the Senator from Ohio said last night in regard to the on-the-job-training program for farm veterans really goes to the entire question of whether we are to have an on-the-job-training program at all. If his position is to prevail, then what we ought to be doing is repealing the entire on-the-job-training program for veterans. I do not believe that the Senate is willing to do that.

Irrespective of what abuses developed in the on-the-job-training program prior to the Seventy-ninth Congress, I believe that we put in the necessary checks against those abuses, upon the recommendation and representation of General Bradley, in the closing days of the Seventy-ninth Congress. By the ceilings we imposed at that time we gave to General Bradley the checks which he needed. If Senators will read the testimony which he gave before our subcommittee, they will see that the action which we took in the Seventy-ninth Congress did check the great financial abuses which were developing under the on-the-job-training program for veterans before any ceiling was imposed. So I do not believe that we can justify this afternoon following the suggestion of the Senator from Ohio of discriminating against farm veterans because of his objections to the principle and policy of having an on-the-job-training program for veterans. If we are to have it—and there is no proposal to repeal it—then it ought to apply with equal justice to farm veterans as well as to city veterans.

Let me direct attention to some of the statements made by my good friend from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. I may say to him that, as chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the bill, I find myself in the position where my personal view in regard to his amendment is contrary to the action taken by the committee. I shall vote as I did in committee, for his amendment as offered; but as chairman of the subcommittee I must say to the Senator from Massachusetts that we considered his amendment carefully. We listened to farm education representatives from Massachusetts and Illinois. Personally I think they made a good case for themselves. But the committee directed that certain letters be sent out to agricultural educators and the deans of great schools of agriculture. They took the problem up with their faculties.

I do not wish to be held too closely to a statement of the exact number of letters, but my recollection is that we received 10 or 12 letters from the deans of agricultural colleges. The general view of those letters was that it would be unwise to adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, because they felt that the effect of that amendment might be the lowering of standards. I do not believe that it would have that effect. Why do I not believe it? I do not believe it because I think the standards should rest with the State approving agency. It is up to the respective States to decide what the standards are to be and their record to date is one of maintaining very high standards.

I have confidence that our respective States will maintain a high standard of instruction, and I think so far as instruction of farm veterans is concerns, many times certain techniques can be better taught on the farm than they can be done in the classroom of some Smith-Hughes High School program. So I am perfectly willing, as an individual Senator, to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. But I wish to say to the Senator from Massa-

chusetts that I think it would be an unfortunate mistake if, merely because we might not be able to pass his amendment—and I think we can pass his amendment if he will offer it—we were to sacrifice the whole program. I do not agree with the Senator from Massachusetts on one point, namely, that this program has not been worked out very carefully by the agricultural educators. After all, those educators have directed the development of the program.

The provisions in this bill as to the number of hours of instruction were worked out with General Bradley and his associates in the Veterans' Administration, after conferences and consultations with the agricultural educators of the country; and this is the program upon which they agree.

Mr. LODGE rose.

Mr. MORSE. I am sorry that I cannot yield to the Senator. He will have an opportunity in his own time to comment on my arguments.

What the Senator from Massachusetts is proposing—and let this be clear to the Senate—is that the State authorities be given the opportunity and the right to vary the proportion of the hours of instruction as between classroom instruction and farm instruction. Thus in the proposal for group instruction of 200 hours a year, if the State authorities want to have 150 hours of such instruction on the farm and 50 hours in the classroom, the Massachusetts authorities say that ought to be within their discretion. As an individual Senator, I agree. However, the subcommittee disagreed. I am confident that Massachusetts, Wyoming, California or any other State, charged with the responsibility of carrying out the objectives of this legislation, can be depended upon, through State officials, acting in good faith to carry out the objectives of the program. I am satisfied that if it is found in any particular State by the directors of the program that it would be better to have 150 hours of instruction on the farm rather than in the classroom, both the veteran and the Government will get their money's worth.

I use only one example. Let us take the question of irrigation. Suppose the farm veteran is in a State where irrigation is, after all, the one problem on which he needs instruction more than upon any other. I can well understand that the best place to give him such instruction, after he receives certain classroom instruction in farm engineering, is out on the irrigation projects themselves. He should be given demonstrations in how to install the tiling—

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I am sorry that I cannot yield because of the limitation of time.

Mr. THYE. I merely wish to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. MORSE. I am trying to cover the case for this bill in 15 minutes. The Senator will have an opportunity to question me in his own time.

I think that decision should be left to the discretion of the State officials. That is why I am willing to support the

amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts. After listening to the representatives of Massachusetts and Illinois, I am still perfectly satisfied that if this bill should be passed without the Senator's amendment, those officials would make the necessary adjustments so as not to sacrifice this program.

What is the alternative? The alternative is that the veterans would have to go back on a part-time or partial-payment basis. They would not get their full \$65 if single, or \$90 if they are married. They would get what the Veterans' Administration would give them under the partial-payment plan which was issued, to which the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] objected last summer.

In closing this comment—and I shall use the rest of my time to answer questions—let me say that this is a program which has been thoroughly studied. It is a program which is necessary to do justice to the veterans. It is a program which gives to the veterans approved instruction which has been very carefully arranged by the agricultural extension experts. I think we would be most unfair to the farm veterans of the country if we were to follow the course of action proposed by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] this afternoon.

This proposal came out of our committee by a vote of 10 to 3, in a 13-man committee. As chairman of the subcommittee, I make this plea this afternoon because I conducted the hearings. The hearings are printed. They were carefully and conscientiously conducted, as every member of the full committee has admitted to me when we discussed the question in the committee. In view of the record which we have made, as chairman of the subcommittee, I feel that the majority of the committee ought to be supported, rather than the minority of three on the committee who refused to go along with our report.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wanted to ask the distinguished Senator from Oregon one question. We have been speaking about the farm boys who gave up their education under the GI bill of rights to take courses in farming. How can a farm boy in the West or South today go to an educational institution? They are already overcrowded, as the distinguished Senator knows.

Mr. MORSE. They do not want to; they want this farm training under a program which has been worked out on a very education-standard basis. If one will turn to page 8 of the report he will see where the number of hours came from, how the Director of the Veterans' Administration came to select the hours. They are the hours used in the administration of Public Law No. 16, dealing with veterans who come under our rehabilitation program.

This is not a fly-by-night program. It is not a hastily devised program. It has been designed by the best minds of the country dealing in the field of agricultural education. I am at a complete loss to understand how in the closing

hours of the session, when the House has already passed the legislation, thought should be given to the proposal of the Senator from Ohio to postpone action, knowing very well that a motion to recommit, even under instructions, will mean, to all intents and purposes, the killing of this program. It is not fair; it is not right. The 10 men who voted for it in the committee ought to be supported this afternoon by voting down the motion offered by the senior Senator from Ohio.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. As the Senator has so aptly stated, when the States do not have adequate educational facilities in many instances farm boys are taking training on the farm at less cost to the Government.

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota for a question.

Mr. THYE. I wish to ask the Senator if it is his opinion that if the on-the-job trainees should not have classroom work they would be deprived of a certain benefit which they get only in the classroom with other on-the-job trainees under a capable instructor, such as studying feed formulas, accounting, and problems pertaining to farming which they could well take in a group in a classroom?

Mr. MORSE. I will say to my friend from Minnesota that I do not take the position that the boy should not have that sort of instruction. I take the position that we ought to have confidence in our State approving agencies and let them determine whether the boys should have class-room instruction or should not have class-room instruction. The sensible way to work it out would be to give the discretion to the State agencies, so that as to certain types of training they can do it in a classroom if they can best teach it that way, but on the farm if they can best teach it on the farm. I used the irrigation example to illustrate my point.

Mr. THYE. If the Senator will yield for another comment in relation to the on-the-job training program, so far as it relates to agriculture, I know of a good many communities in which young men are taking on-the-job training. They go to the high schools and have agricultural classes 2 hours once a week and go over all of that which relates to accounting, feed programs, all types of herd management and cow testing.

Mr. MORSE. It is a technical short course in agriculture?

Mr. THYE. Yes.

Mr. MORSE. It is excellent.

Mr. THYE. Yes. The instructors go out on the farms a certain number of hours a week and proceed to work with the young men on the farms in solving the problems which may confront them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Oregon has expired.

Mr. TAFT. Would the Senator from Massachusetts like some time?

I shall be glad to yield up to 5 minutes of my time.

Mr. LODGE. I should like, first of all, to compliment the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] on the way in which he conducted hearings on this subject. I have heard from many people who were present at the hearings glowing accounts of his fairness and of the intelligent and thorough way in which he studied this subject. Let me say this, however, to the Senate, and particularly to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], that even if the amendment which I offered is adopted it will not in any way lessen or interfere with the training of the young man who wants to have 200 hours of instruction which is provided for in the bill. My amendment simply makes it possible for young men in States like Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and others, who have gone ahead and worked with the Veterans' Administration on an on-the-job basis, instead of on a classroom basis, to continue to do it that way if they want to. Let me also say that if the bill does not pass at this session, if the motion of the Senator from Ohio is successful, the program will continue in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and, I think, Montana and other States, because those are the States which have already gone ahead and worked something out with the local Veterans' Administration offices.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LODGE. I yield.

Mr. MORSE.—They will continue; but the Senator is overlooking the fact that in all probability they will not continue at the \$65 to \$90 subsistence rate. That is what is so unfair to the students in Massachusetts or any other State if we do not pass this bill. I hope we will pass it with the Senator's amendment.

Mr. LODGE. I think a bill could be worked out which would recognize local differences. I cannot help but feel that there is an intelligent way to make allowance for these schemes which have already been put into effect as a result of local gumption and local initiative. It is not necessary to try to standardize the whole thing. Let me say that I have been in communication with the people in Massachusetts who are most interested in this program. It is their hope that this bill can be reworded so as to accomplish the recognizing of local differences. In the meantime, until that is done, the present program will continue until January.

Therefore, in view of the attitude of most people, I shall vote to recommit this bill. If that is not successful, then I shall move my amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not want to repeat the argument which I made yesterday, but it seems to me that the additional arguments presented by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] indicate in what complete confusion is this whole matter of on-the-job training including on-farm training. My motion is to recommit it to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare with instructions to make a thorough study of all on-the-job training. I think there ought to be on-the-job training, and I think there ought to be on-farm training,

but the way it has been organized and on the one hand, with the very loose requirements of the Veterans' Administration and, on the other hand, the rather complicated provisions of this particular bill, it seems to me that we are in danger of enlarging this part of on-the-job training to an indefinite size. The number of veterans participating in the program has been steadily increasing. On September 30, 1946, there were 54,000 trainees; on January 31, 1947, there were 98,000; on March 31, 1947, there were 130,000. It is estimated by the Veterans' Administration that if it is continued in its present way, practically every veteran who is on the farm will take advantage of the course largely for the purpose of drawing the subsistence allowance. We face the serious danger of extending it until it replaces the WPA idea, until every veteran gets the idea that, regardless of instruction, which is merely incidental, merely a side issue, he is entitled to \$65 a month simply because he is a veteran.

We encountered the same situation in connection with the general on-the-job training. I propose to make the same motion in regard to the other bill, which provides an increase in the ceiling for on-the-job training, and therefore provides an additional incentive to veterans to participate in on-the-job training, on strictly educational grounds, of course. There are a limited number of persons who can give full time; but if this program continues, every one of the 15,000,000 veterans will be in some kind of on-the-job or on-the-farm training. Before that point is reached, I think a thorough study should be made, and accordingly I think we should recommit the bills, for the purpose of having the study made.

Anyone who reads the letter of General Bradley of June 4, which is addressed to me and which is printed in the committee report, will find that it is, in effect, a minority adverse report. He does not like the idea of expanding on-the-farm training.

Finally, on June 6, I received from General Bradley a letter saying:

The Veterans' Administration has been advised by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that enactment of the proposed legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President.

Mr. President, if these two bills go to the President, I think he will veto them. It seems to me that we should now give more consideration to the subject than we have given to it thus far. This bill was passed in the House of Representatives during the call of the Consent Calendar. Practically no one paid any attention to it there. I have talked to Members of the House of Representatives, and most of them did not even know that the House passed such a bill. No adequate consideration was given to it there.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move that this bill be recommitted to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio that House bill 2181 be recommitted to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Morse
Baldwin	Hill	Murray
Ball	Hoey	Myers
Barkley	Holland	O'Connor
Brewster	Ives	O'Daniel
Bricker	Jenner	Pepper
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Reed
Butler	Johnston, S. C.	Revercomb
Cain	Kem	Robertson, Va.
Capper	Kilgore	Russell
Connally	Knowland	Saltonstall
Cooper	Langer	Smith
Cordon	Lodge	Sparkman
Donnell	Lucas	Stewart
Dworshak	McCarthy	Taft
Eastland	McClellan	Thomas, Okla.
Eaton	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Ellender	McGrath	Thye
Ferguson	McKellar	Umstead
Flanders	McMahon	Vandenberg
Fulbright	Magnuson	Wherry
George	Malone	White
Green	Martin	Williams
Gurney	Maybank	Young
Hatch	Millikin	
Hawkes	Moore	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-six Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio to recommit House bill 2181, Calendar No. 610, with instructions.

Mr. MORSE and other Senators asked for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Chair restate the pending question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio to recommit House bill 2181 to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, with instructions to make a complete study of on-the-job and on-the-farm training.

The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from Wyoming would vote "nay."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is necessarily absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is detained on official committee business.

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. BUCK], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] are unavoidably detained.

Mr. LUCAS. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are absent on official business.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] are necessarily absent.

I announce further that if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HOEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. TAYLOR], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS], and the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 45, as follows:

YEAS—31

Baldwin	Hawkes	Revercomb
Ball	Hickenlooper	Saltonstall
Brewster	Jenner	Smith
Bricker	Kem	Taft
Brooks	Lodge	Thye
Cain	McCarthy	Vandenberg
Capper	Malone	White
Dworshak	Martin	Williams
Ecton	Millikin	Young
Ferguson	Moore	
Gurney	Reed	

NAYS—45

Aiken	Hoey	Maybank
Barkley	Holland	Morse
Butler	Ives	Murray
Connally	Johnson, Colo.	Myers
Cooper	Johnston, S. C.	O'Connor
Cordon	Kilgore	O'Daniel
Donnell	Knowland	Pepper
Eastland	Langer	Robertson, Va.
Ellender	Lucas	Russell
Flanders	McClellan	Sparkman
Fulbright	McFarland	Stewart
George	McGrath	Thomas, Okla.
Green	McKellar	Thomas, Utah
Hatch	McMahon	Umstead
Hill	Magnuson	Wherry

NOT VOTING—19

Bridges	Hayden	Tydings
Buck	McCarran	Wagner
Bushfield	O'Mahoney	Watkins
Byrd	Overton	Wiley
Capehart	Robertson, Wyo.	Wilson
Chavez	Taylor	
Downey	Tobey	

So Mr. TAFT's motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the pending bill and ask that it be stated. Then I shall move its adoption.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, it is proposed to strike out the quotation marks at the end of line 5 and to insert:

Where it has been found that a variation in the proportion of hours of group instruction and individual instruction on the farm will better serve the conditions in a certain area, any program acceptable to the State approving agency which meets the total number of training hours called for in this act (including assembled instruction, individual instruction, and assigned and supervised related home study and supervision in operational skills by the farmer trainer under the direction of the institution) shall be recognized as complying with the requirements of this act;

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, for the

benefit of Senators who may not have been present within the past hour or so, I should like briefly to state the purpose of the amendment.

As the bill now stands it discriminates against on-the-farm-training programs which have been developed in Massachusetts, Illinois, Wisconsin, and I believe in Montana, and perhaps in some other States, in that it gives no credit for the time which a young man spends while employed on a farm. In other words, the on-the-farm training which certainly is a valuable training, is not given any credit under the bill as it now stands, and it is obligatory for the young man to take 200 hours of college work. The amendment makes it possible for the States I have enumerated, that have worked out these programs with the Veteran's Administration and have made their contracts on this basis, to see them through to the end of the year and to continue these useful and beneficial programs. I am very happy to say that the Senator from Oregon, who was chairman of the subcommittee, gave this matter a very careful hearing and study, and he has been good enough to assure me of his willingness to accept this amendment.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I would say that in my opinion the amendment can be worked out. I have no objection to it.

I hope that it will be approved by the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Massachusetts that as chairman of the subcommittee I must make the report for the committee that the amendment was voted down in committee. I personally was in favor of the amendment. I am personally in favor of the amendment now. I am satisfied that any fears of the Lodge amendment will not materialize into any detriment to this program, and I am satisfied personally that the Lodge amendment will perhaps improve the program in a good many States that are now following the Massachusetts-Illinois pattern. But we did go into it, and it would be most unfair and unethical of me as chairman of the subcommittee not to make it perfectly clear that the committee itself rejected the Lodge amendment. However, I want to state to Senators that if they will go into the record of the testimony and into the record they will find that the Massachusetts and the Illinois plans are of very high order. I am satisfied that the program provided in the bill will not be jeopardized by the Lodge amendment. I, personally, not as chairman of the subcommittee, but in my own individual right as a Member of the Senate, will vote for the Lodge amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, there is one slight committee amendment that needs to be offered. It was adopted by

the committee, but there was a mistake made when the matter was typed, and it did not get into the final bill. It reads:

On page 5, add a new paragraph at the end of section 4, to read as follows:

"The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to contract with approved institutions for such courses where the Administrator finds that the agreed cost is reasonable and fair."

Of course, it is the same provision that is in the program for on-the-job training in commercial establishments. All we did when we adopted the amendment in committee was to make the provision the same for on-the-farm training as for industrial training. I can assure the Senate it was approved by the committee and the only reason it is not in the bill is because of the clerical error in copying.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the committee amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 2, lines 16 and 17, strike out "Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course" and insert "Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 25, after the word "found", insert "by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the State approving agency."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Oregon.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, at the end of section 4, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph, to read as follows:

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to contract with approved institutions for such courses where the Administrator finds that the agreed cost is reasonable and fair.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INCREASED ALLOWANCE AND COMPENSATION FOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar 431, Senate 1393.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to increase the permitted rate of allowance and compensation for training on the job under Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a) as amended.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the debate on the bill before the Senate be limited to 30 minutes, 15 minutes to be allotted by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], and 15 minutes by myself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request submitted by the Senator from

Ohio? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as chairman of the subcommittee considering Senate bill 1393, known as the ceiling bill for the on-the-job training program, I have just two or three points I want to make.

I think I can take less than 15 minutes, which I am sure will be a pleasant surprise to my colleagues.

The bill comes to us out of committee with a full committee vote of 11 to 2, so that 11 members of the committee on Labor and Public Welfare recommend the passage of the bill. What it proposes to do is to increase the ceilings for the on-the-job training program from \$175 for single veterans to \$200 for single veterans, and from \$200 for married veterans to \$250 for married veterans. That is the proposal so far as the money increases in the ceilings are concerned.

The second point I want to make, Mr. President—and it is one that I find, in private conversations, so many of my colleagues are not aware of—that the bill does not increase the subsistence allowance itself one dollar. It remains for single veterans \$65, and for married veterans \$90. No change is made, I may say again, Mr. President, in the subsistence allowance itself.

The third point I want to make is another point that some of my colleagues do not understand, so far as the operation of the bill is concerned. Let us assume now, for the sake of argument, that the bill is passed, and that the \$200 for single veterans becomes the wage ceiling. What that means, Mr. President, is that under my bill the veteran only receives money from the Government under the subsistence allowance if the subsistence allowance of \$65 for a single veteran and the wage paid him by the employer do not exceed \$200. For example, if the employer should pay the veteran worker \$190 for wages, then under my bill the veteran would receive only \$10 from the Government out of the subsistence allowance. In other words, the subsistence allowance is always cut down if the wage paid by the employer, plus the subsistence, exceed the ceiling.

The original ceiling of \$175 for single veterans and \$200 for married veterans was hastily passed in the closing days of the Seventy-ninth Congress, and every man who was in that Congress I think will admit it. The Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] is on the floor. He and the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and the junior Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] also, and I think the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], will recall that in the closing days of the Seventy-ninth Congress I had pending before the Senate a bill which sought to eliminate the age requirement as far as the GI educational benefits were concerned. The Senators will recall that the bill, prior to my amendment, limited the age to 25 years for a veteran who sought the educational benefits under the GI bill of rights. I submitted an amendment to the GI bill removing that age restriction so that any veteran, irrespective of age, should have the educational benefits of the bill.

I think it was about the second day before adjournment—and I remember it as though it happened today—the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and, I believe also the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] and two or three other Senators, I think the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] also, took me out into the Democratic conference room and said, "Now look here, we want to help you get your bill through, but protests have been made by the Veterans' Administration as to certain abuses that have developed under the on-the-job training program, because we find that there are applicants for training for the vice-presidency of some banks receiving as much as \$500 or \$600 or \$700 a month from the bank itself and collecting also their \$65 subsistence allowance"—because at that time there was no ceiling. I went into conference on the matter, and they said "We will help you get your bill through if you will accept an on-the-job training wage ceiling as a rider to your bill". They frankly so stated on the floor their reason for the wage ceiling rider when we subsequently came to debate the bill. So we agreed in the closing hours of the Seventy-ninth Congress to accept the recommendation of General Bradley himself for a ceiling of \$175 for single veterans and \$200 for married veterans.

We have tried it since that time, and it has been found to be, as I think the hearings had before my committee show conclusively, to be a ceiling that is too low. There were a great many recommendations made to the committee for increases in the ceiling. The American Legion, through their legislative representative, came before us and made very clear that it was the position of the American Legion that all ceilings should be removed, and we should go back to the position in which we found ourselves before the ceiling rider in the Seventy-ninth Congress was adopted. We as a committee took the position that we could not adopt the position of the American Legion, because we were satisfied from General Bradley's testimony given to us again this year, that it would lead to abuses in the on-the-job-training program.

Then there were other proposals before the committee, as the record will show, for higher ceilings. I think one bill provided \$350 a month for married veterans, and I think the bill introduced by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. STEWART] provided for \$300 a month. At least the amount was considerably in excess of what we came out with by way of a compromise. We have come out with this compromise proposal which I think is a very fair, just, and deserved compromise, of \$200 for single veterans and \$250 for married veterans.

Mr. President, I want to say, and I am sure my colleagues on the subcommittee who voted with me and my colleagues on the full committee, 11 of us altogether, will also assure the Senate, that we have retained a ceiling which will prevent the abuses which developed under the old system, but at the same time will do justice to veterans.

There has been a change in cost of living since the action was taken before,

and we think that more veterans ought to be brought into the program, and more will be brought into the program under our bill.

Mr. President, all I can say is that if we are going to keep this program at all, and I think we should, we ought to make this equitable adjustment in the on-the-job training program, especially in view of the fact that we are not changing the subsistence allowance itself.

As to General Bradley's position in this matter, Mr. President, may I say this: The Senator from Ohio is correct in regard to the bill we just passed, because I think the order which General Bradley issued last summer showed that he was against what we subsequently adopted today for farm veterans. But as to the present bill, General Bradley does not testify either for or against it, because he very rightly takes the position that it is a matter of policy to be determined by the Congress.

In closing I want to express myself on this veterans' legislation these words: I have worked hard and fought hard to get my veteran legislation before the Senate. The hour is late in the present session of Congress. Here we have a bill which I think we should pass and get it on its way to the House. It is going to require some House action. I deeply regret, Mr. President, that some of our Republican leaders on the House side are not prone to pass any veterans' legislation of this type at the present session of Congress, because they take the position in their statements to me, and not only that, but they apparently took the position this afternoon in their statements to some veterans' organizations, that they are not inclined to bring this matter up for a vote in the present session of Congress, because the President himself in his state of the Union message expressed himself as being against any further veteran's benefits in the present session of Congress.

Let me say, Mr. President, that on this particular bill we have a letter from the Veterans' Administration which I do not think is subject to the interpretation which some of the leaders in the House on veterans' legislation are giving. I read only the last paragraph, but shall ask that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD. I read:

The Veterans' Administration has been advised by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, that there is no objection to the presentation of such report to the committee and that this bill could not be considered to be in accord with the program of the President.

Mr. President, I ask that the letter in full be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JULY 18, 1947.

HON. ROBERT A. TAFT,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR TAFT: Reference is made to the report furnished to you under date of June 10, 1947, which was an estimate of cost on S. 1393, Eightieth Congress, "A bill to in-

53. PEANUT QUOTAS. Passed without amendment H. R. 4124, to make various changes in the peanut-quota provisions under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (p. 10464). This bill will now be sent to the President.
54. RESEARCH, MARKETING. Passed without amendment H. R. 4110, regarding distribution of appropriations, rather than authorizations, under the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 (p. 10464). This bill will now be sent to the President.
55. AGRICULTURAL STUDIES. Agreed, as reported, to S. Res. 147, to authorize the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate needs, trends, etc., of agriculture (pp. 10479-80).
56. REMOUNT SERVICE. Sen. Morse, Oreg., inserted a statement favoring H. R. 3484, to transfer the Remount Service to the Agriculture Department, and said he would support its passage at the next session (pp. 10635-7).
57. FCA AUDIT. Received the GAO audit report on FCA corporations; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 10456).
58. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Reed, Kans., discussed "the cotton belt case" regarding transportation and said this was "unequal justice under law" (pp. 10511-13).
59. MISSOURI VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. Revercomb, W. Va., reviewed the accomplishments to date in carrying out the objectives of S. 1156, to establish an MVA (pp. 10519-20).
- Both Houses
60. PRICE INVESTIGATION. /agreed, without amendment, to S. Con. Res. 19, to provide for an investigation of the reasons for high prices by the Joint Committee on the Economic Report (pp. 10468-9, 10476-7, 10560).
61. MINERALS. Passed without amendment H. R. 1602, to continue authority for RFC subsidies on minerals (pp. 10486, 10520-2, 10605-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
62. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 153, to provide \$50,000 additional for investigations by the Small Business Committee (pp. 10461-3). Sen. Fulbright, Ark., inserted a statement regarding the newsprint situation (pp. 10461-3).
63. LATIN AMERICA. Passed without amendment H. R. 4168, to provide for reincorporation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (pp. 10461). This bill will now be sent to the President.
64. PERSONNEL RETIREMENT. Sens. Langer, N. Dak., and Maybank, S. C., spoke in favor of H. R. 4127, the omnibus civil-service retirement bill (pp. 10467, 10517).
65. FOREIGN INFORMATION. Passed without amendment S. Con. Res. 29, providing for a Joint Committee on Government Information Programs to investigate activities of the State Department and other Government agencies to acquaint peoples of foreign countries with the U. S., its people and their activities, and the policies and objectives of its Government (pp. 10469-70, 10475-6).
66. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Passed as reported S. 1302, to authorize WAA to donate surplus property to organizations for athletic and sports programs (p. 10471).
67. CLAIMS. Passed as reported H. R. 3690, to amend the Federal Tort Claims Act

regarding death statutes and decisions in Ala. and Mass. (p. 10472). The House later concurred in the amendments (pp. 10558-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

68. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Langer, N. Dak., inserted a "letter to the farmers" criticizing cuts in the REA estimates (p. 10500).

HOUSE - July 26

69. WOOL-PRICE SUPPORTS. Passed without amendment S. 1498, to provide for price supports on wool (pp. 10529-39). This bill will now be sent to the President. Rejected an amendment by Rep. Herter, Mass., to provide for support at 90% of parity rather than the 1946 level (p. 10537). Rejected, 64-128, a motion by Rep. Herter to recommit the bill with instructions to insert this amendment (p. 10539).
70. GARBAGE IMPORTATION. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 597, to regulate the importation and depositing of garbage (pp. 10581, 10458). This bill will now be sent to the President.
71. FARM TRAINING. Concurred in the Senate amendments to H. R. 2181, to liberalize the farm-training provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (p. 10551). This bill will now be sent to the President.
72. HOUSING INVESTIGATION. Refused to concur in the Senate amendment to H. Con. Res. 104, providing for a joint investigation of housing (p. 10550). Later the Senate receded from its amendment (p. 10501).
73. AUDITS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 352, providing for the printing of GAO audit reports as H. documents during recess (p. 10597).
74. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4002 (pp. 10560-8, 10631-5). This bill will now be sent to the President. During debate on this conference report, Sen. Taylor, Idaho, discussed his previous statements, and statements by the Forest Service, regarding depletion of forest resources (pp. 10634-5).
75. APPROPRIATIONS. Rep. Dirksen, Ill., commended the efforts of Chairman Taber of the Appropriations Committee regarding appropriation matters (p. 10585).
76. AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE. Rep. Gross, Pa., reviewed accomplishments of this Committee (p. 10586).

76a.

ADJOURNMENT, ETC.

Both Houses agreed to adjourn until Jan. 2, 1948, or 3 days after being recalled by the President pro tem of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and the 2 majority leaders, acting jointly. Both Houses also passed without amendment S. J. Res. 156, to provide that the second regular session of the 80th Congress begin Jan. 6, 1948. (pp. 10599, 10601, 10642-3, 10649.) The Senate was still in session July 27 when the Congressional Record went to press, and its continued proceedings will be included in the next issue of the Record. The Joint Committee on Printing announced that the last issue of the Congressional Record for the first session will be printed not later than Aug. 15, 1947 (p. 10455).

Bills upon which final action was not completed, retain their present status at the beginning of the next session and do not need to be re-introduced.

authorized, upon application by the mortgagee, to insure or to make commitments to insure under section 603 or section 608 of this title any mortgage executed in connection with the sale by the Government, or any agency or official thereof, of any housing acquired or constructed under Public Law 849, Seventy-sixth Congress, as amended; Public Law 781, Seventy-sixth Congress, as amended; or Public Laws 9, 73, or 353, Seventy-seventh Congress, as amended (including any property acquired, held or constructed in connection with such housing or to serve the inhabitants thereof), without regard to—

"(1) any limit as to the time when any mortgage may be insured under this title; "(2) any limit as to the aggregate amount of principal obligations of all mortgages insured under this title, but the aggregate amount of principal obligations of all mortgages insured pursuant to this section shall not exceed \$750,000,000;

"(3) any requirement that the obligation be approved for mortgage insurance prior to the beginning of construction or that the construction be new construction;

"(4) any of the provisions of section 603 (b) (2) or paragraphs (B) and (C) of the first sentence of section 608 (b) (3); *Provided*, That such mortgage shall (1) otherwise be eligible for insurance under section 603 or section 608, as the case may be, (2) have a maturity not exceeding 25 years from the date of insurance, and (3) involve a principal obligation (including such initial service charges, appraisal, inspection, and other fees as the Administrator shall approve) in an amount not exceeding 90 percent of the appraised value of the mortgage property as determined by the Administrator."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to create a National Land Policy. The purpose of my bill is to conserve for ourselves and for posterity the precious soil of America and our many other natural resources.

I ask unanimous consent to include the bill which I have today introduced along with my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2181) relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans, with Senate amendments,

and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 2, lines 16 and 17, strike out "Administrator which, when taken as a full-time course," and insert "Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it."

Page 4, line 19, strike out "and."

Page 4, line 24, after "found", insert "by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the State approving agency."

Page 5, line 3, strike out "approval." and insert "approval. Where it has been found that a variation in the proportion of hours of group instruction and individual instruction on the farm will better serve the conditions in a certain area, any program acceptable to the State approving agency which meets the total number of training hours called for in this act (including assembled instruction, individual instruction, and assigned and supervised related home study and supervision in operational skills by the farmer trainer under the direction of the institution) shall be recognized as complying with the requirements of this act; and."

Page 5, after line 3, insert:

"d. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to contract with approved institutions for such courses where the Administrator finds that the agreed cost is reasonable and fair."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TAX LIABILITY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES DYING IN THE SERVICE

Mr. JENKINS of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 479) relating to the income-tax liability of members of the armed forces dying in the service, with Senate amendment, and agree to the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, lines 20 and 21, strike out "prevented by the operation of any law or rule of law (other than sec. 3801)" and insert "prevented (except for the provisions of section 3801) by the operation of any law or rule of law."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDUCEMENTS TO PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND DENTISTS TO MAKE A CAREER OF UNITED STATES MILITARY, NAVAL, AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1661) to provide additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of the United States military, naval, and public health service, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Army-Navy-Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947."

TITLE I

PAY OF PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS, AND DENTISTS

Sec. 101. The Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 (56 Stat. 359), as amended, is hereby further amended by inserting immediately after section 1 thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 1A. (a) The term 'commissioned officers,' as used in this section, shall be interpreted to mean only (1) those commissioned officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army and Navy and commissioned medical and dental officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service who are on active duty on the effective date of this section; (2) those officers who are hereafter commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army and Navy or as medical and dental officers of the Regular corps of the Public Health Service during the 5-year period immediately following the effective date of this section; (3) such officers, now or hereafter commissioned in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Officers' Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, the National Guard, the Army of the United States, or as medical and dental officers of the Reserve Corps of the Public Health Service, who may, during the 5-year period immediately following the effective date of this section, volunteer and be accepted for extended active duty of 1 year or longer; (4) general officers appointed from the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Army of the United States who are on active duty on the effective date of this section; (5) general officers who may hereafter be appointed from those officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, the National Guard, or the Army of the United States who are included in (1) (2), or (3) above.

"(b) In addition to any pay, allowances, or emoluments that they are otherwise entitled to receive, commissioned officers as defined in subsection (a) of this section shall be entitled to pay at the rate of \$100 per month for each month of active service following the date of enactment of this section: *Provided*, That such sum shall not be included in computing the amount of increase in pay authorized by any other provision of law or in computing retired pay: *Provided further*, That the total amount which may be paid to any one officer under the authority contained in this section shall not exceed \$36,000: *And provided further*, That the commissioned officers described in subsection (a) (3) of this section shall receive the pay provided by this subsection only during periods of volunteer service."

Sec. 102. This title shall become effective on the first day of the first calendar month following its enactment, and the payments herein provided shall not accrue for any period prior thereto.

TITLE II

ORIGINAL APPOINTMENTS OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL OFFICERS

Sec. 201. Subject to any limitation of the commissioned strength of the Army and Navy prescribed by law the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is hereby authorized to make original appointments to permanent commissioned grades, with rank not above that of colonel in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Army, and not above that of captain in the Medical and Dental Corps of the Navy in such numbers as the needs of the services may require. Such appointments shall

be made only from qualified civilian doctors of medicine and dentists who are citizens of the United States, and who shall have such other qualifications as the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe for their respective services. The doctors of medicine and dentists so appointed in the Navy shall be carried as additional numbers in rank, but shall not increase the authorized numbers of commissioned officers of the Medical and Dental Corps of the Regular Navy. The doctors of medicine and dentists so appointed in the Army shall be credited for purposes of promotion with the minimum number of years of service now or hereafter required for promotion of officers of the Medical and Dental Corps to the grade in which appointed.

SEC. 202. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized to prescribe from time to time such regulations as may be necessary for the administration of this title within their respective departments.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 7 minutes and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized for 7 minutes.

Mr. BLACKNEY. Mr. Speaker, we are considering today S. 1661, a bill approved by the Armed Services Committee of the House, which provides additional inducements to physicians, surgeons, and dentists to make a career of the United States Military, Naval, and Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

We have had many important bills before the first session of the Eightieth Congress but, in my judgment, this bill is one of the most important for the reason that the preservation and maintenance of our Army, Navy, Air Corps, Marine Corps, Public Health Service, Coast Guard, and other armed auxiliaries are at stake.

Everyone knows that we live in a chaotic age; that the international situation is extremely acute and, therefore, the maintenance of our Army and Navy is a No. 1 problem to our Nation and to the citizens at large. In order to maintain properly such an Army and Navy, it is highly essential that the Medical Corps of the groups should be maintained at the highest degree of efficiency. No father or mother, no Congressman, or no thinking person, wants to send the boys into service unless they are assured in advance that they will have full, complete, and efficient medical attention. That is the reason why this bill becomes so important.

The scarcity of physicians, surgeons, and dentists in our armed forces is alarming. The financial attractions of civilian life to physicians, surgeons, and dentists have induced many professional men, who were formerly in service, to retire to private life and it now becomes apparent that some inducement be offered to those groups in the armed forces in order to secure and retain their services therein.

The hearings before our committee with reference to the civilian physicians' income disclosed the fact that the average civilian physician's income in 1941 was \$8,625; in 1942, \$11,150; in 1943, \$13,713; in 1944, \$14,620; and in 1945, \$14,392. Compare these incomes with the Veterans' Administration average of \$6,123 and the Navy's average of \$5,164, which demonstrates clearly that the average civilian physician more than doubles the salary of those employed in the armed services.

General Eisenhower appeared before our committee and stressed the urgent need of increasing the Medical Corps of the Army, and stated that at present we only have 1,100 in the Medical Corps of the Army which is sufficient only to maintain an army of 200,000 men. The general further stated that the postwar peacetime Army would approximate eight hundred fifty thousand to a million men; thus necessitating a Medical Corps of 6,000 physicians.

We are all interested in noting the great degree of efficiency obtained in World War II by our Medical Corps. The highest standard of medical care ever obtained in any Army in the world was reached in our forces in the recent war. Deaths from illness were reduced to an almost infinitesimal percentage, six-tenths per 1,000 men per year—compared with World War I, 16 per 1,000 men per year died from illness. The percentage of deaths among the wounded who reached medical attention was more than cut in half from World War I. This was possible only because we had the services of 47,000 of the ablest civilian doctors who formed, numerically, 97 percent of our Army Medical Corps. After the war, these men, almost without exception, returned to civilian life.

Since then, medical care of the Army has been possible primarily through the service of graduates from the Army specialists training program—ASTP—who received their medical education during the war at Government expense and who are now serving tours of duty in the Army for 2 years. Most of these men desire to return to civilian life as soon as possible, and we can only retain them for 6 months after the war emergency is declared officially over. The Army, therefore, will soon have to rely upon voluntary, not enforced, service for Army doctors.

We have had two integration bills. These provided 1,900 vacancies for commissions in the Regular Army. Of these, it was possible to fill only 218, or about 10 percent. In branches of the Army, other than medicine, there were 5 candidates for every commission; but in medicine there was only 1 applicant for every 3 vacancies. After losses from

normal attrition, we had no gain but actually a net loss, after integration, of 127 officers. This was in spite of the best efforts that the Army could make to attract doctors stimulated by their clear recognition of the acute need which existed.

The seriousness of this situation is vividly portrayed by the fact that a questionnaire conducted by the Information and Education Division of the War Department staff showed that, of 386 graduates of the Army specialists training program selected at random, only 1 was interested in a Regular Army career; yet these ASTP graduates constitute the best and, to a large extent, the only source from which recruits for the Army Medical Corps must come.

I wish you would remember this important statement—that the resignations in the Army Medical Corps constitute 398 percent of the acceptances therein.

Specifically, the deficiency expectation of the Medical Corps was 20 percent as of July 1 and will be more than 40 percent, unless something is done by July 1, 1948.

According to the statement of Brig. Gen. Guy B. Denit, of the Surgeon General's Department, we now have a shortage of more than 1,500 doctors, and by 1949 there will be a shortage of 3,700. The Medical Corps of the Army then, with 1,100 doctors to meet a requirement of 6,000 doctors, leaves a shortage of 4,900 doctors, predicated upon a million-man Army; and 3,900 short, predicated upon an Army of 875,000.

It becomes apparent, therefore, that the problem of securing and retaining physicians, surgeons, and dentists in the Medical Corps is of No. 1 importance.

In the Navy, the situation is equally acute. On the 21st of April of this year, there were 1,672 Regular naval medical officers on active duty. That number will be reduced next month to 1,244, because of resignations and retirements. The Medical Corps of the Navy for the next few months will be able to function only because, as in the case of the Army, there are still on duty over 2,000 Reserve medical officers. Of that total of 2,051, only 176 are being retained on active duty at their own volition; and 70 of that 176 have already requested release by the first of next month. The remaining 1,875, who are graduates of the V-12 program, are being held on inactive service involuntarily, although a substantial number of requests for release have been filed.

All of this group will be eligible for separation from active duty upon the completion of the 2 years of obligated service, which date is rapidly approaching. So that when these Reserve medical officers are released, Secretary of the Navy Forrestal stated that the Navy Medical Corps would have approximately 1,050 medical officers remaining in the Regular Navy. In other words, they will be short 1,950, or a shortage of about 65 percent of the naval requirements.

Up to date, therefore, it is apparent that the Navy was able to function only because of the use of the Government-subsidized V-12 Reserve officers. Now,

[PUBLIC LAW 377—80TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 508—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2181]

AN ACT

Relating to institutional on-farm training for veterans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 4 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out “(including apprenticeship and refresher or retraining training)” and by inserting in lieu thereof “(including apprenticeship, refresher or retraining and institutional on-farm training)”.

SEC. 2. Paragraph 5 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution” and by inserting in lieu thereof “The Administrator shall pay to the educational or training institution (including the institution offering institutional on-farm training)”.

SEC. 3. Paragraph 6 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by striking out “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part” and by inserting in lieu thereof “While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part (including an institutional on-farm training course)”.

SEC. 4. Paragraph 11 of part VIII of Veterans Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

“(c) As used in this part the term ‘institutional on-farm training’ shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it combines (1) organized group instruction in agricultural and related subjects of at least two hundred hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

“1. If the veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control—

“a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran’s institutional instruction

and shall include instruction and home-study assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

"b. he shall be assured of control of such farm (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and

"c. such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

"2. If the veteran performs part of his course as the employee of another—

"a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;

"b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained;

"c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the State approving agency that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this Act, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal of approval. Where it has been found that a variation in the proportion of hours of group instruction and individual instruction on the farm will better serve the conditions in a certain area, any program acceptable to the State approving agency which meets the total number of training hours called for in this Act (including assembled instruction, individual instruction, and assigned and supervised related home study and supervision in operational skills by the farmer trainer under the direction of the institution) shall be recognized as complying with the requirements of this Act; and

"d. The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is authorized to contract with approved institutions for such courses where the Administrator finds that the agreed cost is reasonable and fair."

SEC. 5. The amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar month following the month in which this Act is enacted. Until such effective date, the practices of the Veterans' Administration as to institutional on-farm training in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act shall remain in effect.

Approved August 6, 1947.

